INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST

PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XXI NO 226 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

CITY FATHERS CHALLENGE MAYOR'S RULING

Out Of The Gloaming.

The "Madras Mail" makes a pathetic appeal on behalf of Sir Henry Gidney and in support of his work and worth quotes his private diary extensively. The result is we find Sir Henry as he paints himself,—and not a bad bgure he cuts his own eyes.

* * * *

Sir Henry is shocked at the charge of £50 made by his printers for the Anglo-Indian memorandum, and resigns himself to the task of paying it. The "M.M." asks, when will the community realise that he ought not to go unsupported?

* * * *

The Anglo-Indian knight's greatest patron was Lord Burnaham, he confesses, who is alas no more, and the reason was—the necessity of an "Anglo-Indian community, loyal and trustworthy to India generally and to the administration in particular." Now at least the hat ought to be sent round.

* * * *

"The spectre of destruction grins at us at every turn" confesses a leader of the Justice Party. Justice must be overtaking the Justice Party with a vengeance

* * * *

The old Justice party is now divided into five parties, all seeking Justice for their party. But since Justice is said to be blind, she is erratic in her favours.

* * * *

Mr. Kurup says the Justice Party is now registered to unite the different sections under one name. We wonder what will happen if all the other five groups register themselves and invte the rest to join them.

* * * *

But there is still some hope for Madras, for Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastriar is forming another party of those who are outside the Justice Party. Obviously, the ex-Advocate General does not expect Justice from the party.

* * * *

"Most Crying Need of the Day" says a headline and answers it by saying, "Study of nutritive values of Indian foodstuffs." We believe the crying need is to give a good feed to starving Indians and then allow them to find out its nutritive value.

* * * *

"Ours is a land of distances and the future of traffic must be more and more through the air" writes the "Sind Gazette' very confidently. India is better known as a "land of regrets",—but perhaps one name is as good as another.

* * * *

What really is in the air is the future constitution. Since it is only a White Paper, we don't wonder it is in the air.—though Indians would love to see a really good constitution firmly planted in the Indian soil.

* * * *

A Catholic Prelate says that in one church while there is room for 600 or 700, the parish has a population of 8,000. Perhaps, the population does not need more accommodation.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes thoughtfully that an Assembly general election would suffer for want of a live issue, since the country knows nothing about the coming reforms. That by itself is an issue live enough for all.—even for Simla.

* * * *

The paper adds that the Assembly has suffered from the absence of its leaders in Simla. We can't believe Sir Harisingh's absence was felt by anyone,—even by his followers.

* * * *

Since we have no authentic information on this head, we take it that Sir Harisingh should indifinitely continue his examination of world's parliaments and their leaders and model his conduct accordingly to prove how wideawake our legislators are.

* * * *

"To its great credit the Assembly stood solidly for Government policy" says the journal. One more reason why we want a new election to make a clean sweep of this "solid support" of the Government.

* * * *

"No you can't see Mr. Smith," snapped the sharp-faced woman to the election canvasser at the door.

"But Madam," expostulated the canvasser. "I merely wish to find out to which party he belongs."

"Well take a good look at me. I'm the party he belongs to."

Heated Debate On Proposed Farewell Address To Governor

Govt. Usurped Municipal Taxes Protests Mr. Mehta

REQUISITION SENT TO CALL SPECIAL MEETING

Scenes never witnessed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in living memory for defiance of the chair or for noisiness and rowdism were a feature on Monday evening when the proposal of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram to vote a Farewell Address to the outgoing governor, Sir Frederick Sykes was discussed.

"SHAME, SHAME"!

Ordinarily, the Corporation adjourns at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) but this time it went on till 6-30 p.m. (B.T.) nearly an hour having been spent on counting of votes as not less than four times poll was demanded and ultimately the Mayor had to declare the proposal carried at the fag end of the meeting without announcing as to how many voted for or against the resolution midst shouts of "Shame, shame."

RULING CHALLENGED.

The ruling of the Mayor was challenged by several councillors and they are likely to go to the court of law to test its validity.

"FAREWELL" RESOLUTION

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved:

"That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., on his retirement from the Office of the Governor of Bombay.

That a Committee composed of the Councillors (named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

GOVERNOR'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

Mr. Boman-Behram said many words were not needed to commend acceptance of his resolution as the work and worth of the governor were well known. The governor worked strenuously for the past five years not only for the City of Bombay but for the whole presidency. During his regime he had labour and communal troubles which he put down with firm but sympathetic hand.

"USURPED BY GOVT."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposed the resolution and said there was not the slightest justification for the proposition to vote an address to the outgoing governor. He had nothing to say against the person of the governor as there was not the slightest doubt that he was the finest type of Englishman in the presidency, kind-hearted and sympathetic. The corporation had to consider, however, in voting the address not Sir Frederick Sykes but the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas asked the House to divert their attention to the condition of the agriculturists and the taxpayers and the local bodies which were heavily taxed. Even the taxes which legitimately belonged to the Bombay Municipality were usurped by the government, such as the amusement tax, stamp duty and the tobacco tax. The prices of commodities, in some cases had dropped down as far as 66 per cent. but government maintained the taxes as based in 1921.

Mr. Soonderdas Moraji seconded the amendment, and referred to the article of a Karachi Anglo-Indian Paper in which Mahatma Gandhi was grossly insulted and nothing was done by the Governor.

The Mayor said he had already given one hour and 25 minutes and he thought the question was discussed thoroughly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out to the Mayor that, under the resolution from the Government the Corporation or any local body could not discuss politics. As the trend of the discussion was going towards politics he urged the Mayor not to allow politics and also not to take sides with any body.

Mayor: I will never take side.

"ADJOURNMENT" LOST.

At this stage, Mr. Talpade moved the adjournment of the House which was seconded by Mr. L. G. Pradhan.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal also said that the time was not opportune to vote any address to the Governor.

A closure was moved again and it was taken to the division. Once again considerable heat was generated in the House as Mr. Govindlal, who was one of the Tellers, refused to sign the voting paper as he said he did not know that he was a Teller and when he was asked to sign the paper, he refused to do so, as the councillors had not signed in his presence.

PROTEST IGNORED.

The Mayor said he would varify the signatures himself. Dr. Deshmukh protested against the pdocedure adopted by the Mayor as under the rules he could not verify the signatures but the Mayor went on to verify in the open House by calling the names of the signatories.

CHALLENGE TO CHAIR.

There was a tremendous noise

(Continued on Page 7.)

V. J. PATEL'S CONDITION

Extremely Critical, Wires, Subhas Bose

PASSES QUIET NIGHT

Specialists Take Very Grave View Of Case.

GENEVA, Sept. 25.

Mr. V. J. Patel passed a quiet night.

His condition is unchanged and is still serious.—Reuter.

Mr. Gordondas J. Patel has received the following cable from Mr. Subash Bose at 7 p.m. on Monday:

"Patel's condition extremely critical. Doing utmost. —Subash Bose."

HEART TROUBLE.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose wiring to the Associated Press from, the Clinique Lingenire Gland, near Geneva, under date September 24 (9-10 p.m.) states:

"Mr. V. J. Patel is precariously ill on account of heart trouble."

"VERY SERIOUS"

GENEVA, Sept 24.

Mr. V. J. Patel is very seriously ill in a clinic near Myons, Lake of Geneva, suffering from heart and intestinal trouble. The Specialists who have been called in take a very grave view of the case. Mr. Subhas Bose called to see him to-day, and remained in the hospital. He will be near Mr. Patel owing to his grave condition.—Reuter.

CALLOVER ON CESAREWITCH

LONDON, Sept. 25

The following is the Callover on Cesarewitch:—

8/1 against 'Guiscard

100/9 Ximenes (Taken and offered)

100/6 Negro offered (18/1 taken)

18/1 Beaufrere offered (20/1 taken)

20/1 Erain offered

22/1 Sandals (Taken and offered)

22/1 Roi de Paris offered

22/1 Nitsichin offered

25/1 Statesman offered (28/1 taken)

28/1 Loose Strife

33/1 Blandearna (Taken and offered)

COCHET'S DEBUT AS PROFESSIONAL

PARIS, Sept. 25

The Franco-American Professional Lawn Tennis match on Davis Cup, lines was won by America by four matches to one. It was noteworthy for Cochet's debut as a professional and his easy defeat by Tilden in the first meeting since 1930 when Cochet was victorious. Tilden showed that he was still one of the finest if not the finest player in the world and improved with advancing years, whereas Cochet though 8 years younger had gone backward.

RESULTS.

First day's results: Cochet beat Barnes 6-4; 5-7; 6-4; 0-6; 6/3.

Tilden beat Plan 6-3; 6-3; 6-2.

Second day's results: Barnes beat Plan 2-6; 6-4; 6-3; 6-1.

Tilden beat Cochet: 6-3; 6-4; 6-2.

DOUBLES.

Tilden and Barnes beat Cochet and Plan **6-2; 4-6; 6-1; 6-4.**

—Reuter.

UPROARIOUS SCENES AT STUDENTS' MEETING

Secretary's Adamant Attitude & Its Sequel

Prof. Shah Walks Out In Utter Disgust

A very piquant situation was created at a meeting of the Students Brotherhood convened on Monday evening at the University Convocation Hall, when Professor K. T. Shah, who was to have delivered a lecture on "The Prosperity Plans of President Roosevelt" was compelled to walk out in disgust and the meeting dispersed amidst confusion and chaos.

SEATS RESERVED?

The trouble arose over the refusal of some gentlemen, mostly students, to vacate seats on the two front rows on one side, which apparently were reserved for ladies.

The Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood Mr. V. G. Pittie asked them to vacate those seats They stated that they occupied same as they had no knowledge that they were reserved for anybody and would vacate same if anybody were to come in. No announcement to that effect had been put there, neither had they been informed of any such reservation of seats.

The Secretary thereupon announced that unless the students vacated the seats, the lecture would have to be postponed.

Mr. K. T. Shah refused to begin his lecture unless he was permitted by the Secretary at whose invitation he had come.

HUGE UPROAR.

There was a huge uproar. A section of the house insisted upon the students retaining their seats.

Many requested Professor Shah to intervene and proceed with his lecture, but he did not respond.

In vain a section of the students including a few ladies pleaded with the Secretary to give in as the few ladies who had come had already been provided with seats and should others come in the seats in question would certainly be vacated by the students concerned.

ADAMANT SECRETARY.

But the Secretary too was adamant and would not allow Mr. Shah to begin his lecture unless the seats were vacated, with the result that confusion and chaos reigned supreme. Whilst cries of "Shame, Shame'. and Secretary is acting like a great Moghul" were echoed from one end of the hall to the other.

After waiting for nearly half an hour Professor Shah walked out in disgust without speaking a word.

UNLUCKY INDIA!

It is the same India to-day whose artistic cloth was once the craze of the world. To such perfection did the hand-spinning and hand-weaving reach and such artistic qualities did Khadi possess.

It is the same India to-day whose enterprising merchants sailed to all the corners of the world with shipfuls of Khadi manufactured in India's rural huts.

And it is the same India to-day to make which their permanent market the Japan and Lancashire delegations are turning heaven and earth. Were we in our position, no such delegations would come. But when they have come, let us greet them by expanding the use of Khadi.

Gandhi Jayanti is the best occasion for this expansion.

DEVASTATING HURRICANE

Heavy Damage To Property And Crops In Central Trinidad

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Sept 25

A second devastating hurricane within the fortnight visited the Mexican gulf littoral where already hundreds are rendered homeless. Tampico at which 67 were killed in the last storm has been cut off. There is no news of the five hours extensive flood damage done at San Salvador.

Progreso City and Honduras have been menaced with worst inundations in recent years.

Heavy damage to property and crops is reported from Central Trinidad.

NOVELIST DIES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Death has occurred of the Novelist Mrs. A. M. Williamson.

NO LOWERING OF TARIFFS?

Japan Plays First Card In Simla Parleys

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The Japanese played their first card to-day in trade negotiations which started this morning.

Sir Fazli Hussain got over the situation so unexpectedly created by mentioning that owing to the illness of Sir Joseph Bhore and the chief Delegate from Indian side, they must have time to consider the proposal of the Japanese.

The proposal is that the Indo-Japanese convention should be restored with such modifications as are considered necessary. Japanse know that India cannot accept that position but their plan is to proceed step by step and fathom the depths of the Indian case and then strike the best bargain.

FOR FAIR COMPETITION.

Since it appears that no solution can be found on the basis of reciprocal lowering of tariffs, it is understood, Japan would be prepared to put forward conciliatory proposals conceding 'inter alia', future large purchases of Indian cotton provided some satisfactory system can be devised whereby Japanese goods may continue to enter India under fair competitive conditions such as [illegible] assure her Indian market, while India is still not in a position to supply her own needs but which, would not prevent the gradual normal development of Indian industries.

SENSATIONAL PARIS MURDER

Famous Theatre Magnate Clubbed To Death Behind Auditorium

DARING CRIME

Laughter Of Audience Drowns Dying Cries Of Murdered Man.

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The sensational murder of the Music Hall magnate, M. Oscar Dufrenne is occupying the keenest brains of Paris police force under Chiappe, Chief of the Police, who is personally directing the investigations.

M. Dufrenne was found clubbed to death with a hammer in his office in the Palace Theatre.

MOTIVE FOR CRIME

While murder of M. Dufrenne was taking place talking the film was being shown a few feet away, and the laughter of the audience it is believed drowned the dying man's cries. Although M. Dufrenne's watch and some money are missing, the police do not believe that robbery was the prime motive of the murder.

MRS. H. B. IRVING PASSES AWAY

Famous Creator Of 'Trilby' And Great Humanist

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Death is announced of Miss. Dorothea Baird (Mrs. H. B. Irving). For 18 years she followed the stage as career, creating the roll of Trilby at Haymarket in 1895.

Mrs. H. B. Irving was the 6th daughter of Mr. John Forster Baird. She was the wife of the late Henry B. Irving. For 18 years, she followed the stage as a career, creating the great character roll of Trilby at the Haymarket in 1895. She left the stage in 1912.

She had been closly associated with the Infant Welfare in England (St. Pancras) from 1908, and was the Secretary of the National Baby Week Council and other organizations dealing with mothers and infants.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Sept 25

The following is the Callover on Cambridgeshire:—

20/1 Cotoncaster offered (22/1 taken)

25/1 Andrea offered (28/1 taken)

—Reuter's Special.

COTTON TALKS

Definite Proposals Put Forward By Japan

SIMLA, Sept 25

The Indo-Japanese Conference met to-day and rose before lunch.

It is understood that Japanese put forward definite proposals, which require consideration before the Conference reassembles on Wednesday.

An official communique will be issued later.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building. Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 125. Wanted immediately District Managers throughout India for our most up-to-date, lucrative scheme. Liberal commission over and above guaranteed salary. Influential persons of either sex may apply at once with four 1 anna stamps for the relative booklets and literature to M. T. P. Ltd., 7/90, Wallajah Road, Madras. (1240).

12. TO BE LET.

For Catholics only a few Rooms now available in Dias Buildings, 54E, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station. Excellent and convenient locality. Rent including lights from Rs. 17 to Rs. 35. Apply sharp A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. Tele. No. 25696. (1170).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Applications for Loan on 3 per cent per annum interest upto Rs. 5,000 or more according to the status and position, repayable by easy instalments. Admission free. Apply for particulars: M/s The Indian Chamber and Banking Corporation, Muktsar (Punjab). (1215).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Debra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P O Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale a Secondhand Electric Lift by Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., for 3 persons, total height 50 feet, serving 4 landings, with all gates, erections and girders supports, complete, little used, in fair condition. Apply S. F. B. Tyabji & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25773. (7261).

FREE !

This famous Ayurvedic tonic, Zenith Drakshasava, is infallibly beneficial to both children and adults—IN THREE WAYS!

It eliminates constipation gently and permanently.

It purifies and intensifies the blood.

It tones up the entire nervous system.

Made by
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS
BOMBAY

A bottle of Zenith Drakshasava will be given to every advertiser in the Classified columns of

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

HERE is a Splendid Opportunity

to put your sales message, querry or notice before thousands throughout India. For an advertisement of 16 words published in the Classified Columns (i.e., Situations Vacant and Wanted, Motors for Sale and Required, Bungalows and Flats to Let, Miscellaneous for Sale, etc.), "The Bombay Chronicle" is giving to every advertiser a bottle of Zenith Drakshasava Free.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Will Indian Manufacturers of Shaving Soaps who desire to improve on their present packing, communicate with Box No. 1273, "Bombay Chronicle."

New Enterprise. Hurry Up The only reliable institution furnishing the daily American closings calculated purely on Astronomy. Never miss to-day's opportunity. Special one certainty Fee Rs. 10 only. Saturday's One Horse Special "Aslanbeg" won. Paid Rs. 211/8. Never miss next chance. Apply: The Kanara Astronomical Bureau, Empire Buildings. 1st Floor, Room No. 46. (1287).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in [illegible] ing rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
	Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE.

The exporters to Turkey are hereby informed that:—

(1) Entry into Turkey of all those goods which are unaccompanied by a Certificate of Origin is prohibited.

(2) It is required that the original cost of the goods along with all expenses to the Turkish Port of Entry should be truly mentioned in the Certificate of Origin.

(3) The Certificate of Origin with all the above-mentioned details should be certified by a duly constituted Chamber of Commerce and forwarded to this Consulate, which is incharge of Turkish affairs in India, for legalisation; when only the Turkish Customs authorities will consider the Certificate of Origin as complete.

(4) The legalisation fees will be charged according to the following scale:—

If the value of the consignment is below or upto 50 Turkish Liras —Free.

If above T-Lr. 50 and not exceeding T-Lr. 2,000—20 Para per Lira.

If the value exceeds Lr. 2,000 all excess—10 Para per Lira.

The above rules and regulations come into force from 10th October, 1933.

NOTE:—40 Para is equal to 1 Ghorosh,
100 Ghorosh is equal to 1 Turkish Lira.

For the convenience of the exporters a permanent rate of exchange is fixed which may be altered after due notice.

One Turkish Lira is equal to Rs. 2-5-11.

SAYED ABDUL HAMID,
Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay,
Incharge Turkish Affairs.
7284.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1030 in respect of 21 Preference Shares Nos. 17095 to 17115 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Piroja Jehangir Ghasvala has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 22nd Sept. 1933. 1289

Public Notices

G. I. P. Railway

REDUCTION IN SEASON TICKET FARES.

With effect from 1st October, 1933, substantial reductions will be made in fares for FIRST and SECOND CLASS SEASON TICKETS available for use over the Bombay Suburban area, served by the G.I.P. Railway.

Full particulars of these changes can be obtained on application to Station Masters, or from the Season Ticket Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. 7286.

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 25th Sept. 1933 7235.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5339	21 Sep.	28 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	2 Oct.	10 Oct.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct	10 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept
Katori Maru	10000	12 Oct

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Oct
Asama Maru	17000	1 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 Oct
Hiye Maru	11600	11 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building Hornby Road
Bombay
Phone No 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Alaska Maru	23rd Sept.	27th Sep.
Pacific ,,	27th ,,	30th ,,
Hague ,,	8th Oct	24th Oct.
Havre ,,	24th ,,	13th Nov
Tsurushima ,,	26th ,,	29th Oct.
Havana ,,	8th Nov.	22nd Nov.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

Please Remember—

MINERVA

(Late Empress Theatre)

is going to be the most beautiful Talkie Theatre, completely renovated with all modern conveniences as regards

Lighting—Seating and Everything

Entirely under new management!!

At Lamington Road

JAIL FOR RED SHIRT OFFICERS

Prosecutions Under Criminal Law Amendment Act

NATHIAGALI, Sept 25

A Charsadda message says that Mirwali Khan and Afzalkhan, absconding Red Shirt President and Commander-in-Chief respectively, who were arrested in Peshawar on September 1, have been sentenced by the Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under Section 17 (b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Abdul Malik described as Red Shirt Postmaster has been sentenced by Capt. Cole, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17(b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused was arrested a few days ago at the Nowshere Railway Station, carrying letters describing Red Shirt activities on the Frontier to certain persons in Lahore.—A. P.

SANITATION IN BANDRA

Drainage Scheme Makes Little Progress

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 25

The administration report of the Bandra Municipality which came up before the Board at their last meeting received criticism from only one member. Mr Gupte attacked the accuracy of the report on the point of the financial figures. But the chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Michael, replied that the figures shown in the report were culled from the account books only. The administration report was adopted by a large majority when voted on.

Running into 24 sheets the report gives a detailed account of the administration of the various departments of the Municipality.

The population of the town has been set down as 41,189, and the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,17,351 with an expenditure of Rs. 6,59,933.

From a comparative statement of receipts and expenses compared with the previous year, it will be noticed that the receipts record an increase of Rs. 914/ and the expenditure of Rs. 42,583/. The low difference in receipts has been explained as due to a payment of Rs. 4,000/ from the Bombay Municipality not yet received. The purchase of investments to the tune of Rs. 36,000/ and an increase of Rs. 8,000/ are responsible in the main to the heavy rise in expenditure.

That Bandra's population is on the increase yearly is borne out by the vital statistics showing a birth rate of 22.46 against a death rate of 12.58 per thousand. It may be interesting to know that the month of May was not most fruitful in births, whilst November recorded the highest number of deaths.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ADULTERATION.

Long before Bombay had launched the campaign against adulterated butter, Bandra was always on the "qui vive" for contaminated milk. "Nine maunds of skimmed milk containing boric acid as preservatives were detected at the Railway station premises and were kept under continuous watch by the Municipal Inspectors—the owners having refused to take delivery being afraid of legal action by the Municipality. The milk cans were ultimately destroyed. "Referring to anti-malarial measures, the report states that the large tank east of the Prince's Avenue was cleared and treated with larvicide and several low lying plots and ditches were period cally treated with pesterine. Better health conditions are expected by the laying of underground drain pipes to obliterate cesspools.

The cherished project, of Bandra—the drainage scheme—has made little progress. The scheme provides for the discharge of sawage effluent into the Mahim Creek after partial treatment in settling tanks. The Director of Public Health has approved of the proposal to gravitate the settling tank effluent into the creek, but the Bombay Municipality has raised objections with regard to the purity of the effluent. The matter is expected to be settled by Government.

Due to the engagement of an extravaccinator, the small-pox epidemic was averted as no less than 1/4 of the population were vaccinated.

The President referring to the annual Mount Mary's Fair states "I am very pleased to state that gambling was absolutely stopped. I must here acknowledge the help rendered by the police and have specially to thank Mr. Farrant, the Dist. Supdt. of Police, through whose support the gambling which was a bane to the people attending the fair was entirely stopped."

The report concludes with a reference to the valuable service of Dr. D. A. D'Monte the predecessor of Prof. Almeida and to the Board and the staff.

MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW

Conference At Patna To Discuss Question Of Establishing Qazi Courts

According to an Allahabad Muslim Journal the following appeal under the signatures of Sir Mahommed Iqbal, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Maulana Mazharuddin of the "Alaman," Mr. Syed Hussain Imam, member, Council of State, Khawaja Hussain Nizami, Delhi and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has been issued to the members of the executive board of the Central Jamiatul Ulema-i-Hind.

"The maintenance of the integrity of the Muslim Personal Law is the united demand of the Muslims of India and fortunately there is no divergence of opinion amongst the different religious and political organizations of the community on this great issue. The All-India Muslim Conference and the Central Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind passed resolutions demanding the establishment of Qazi Courts to decide the larger number of cases relating to the Personal Law of the Muslims at their December sesisons held at Calcutta, but like the three Round Table Conferences, the Joint Parliamentary Committee turned a deaf ear to this united request of the Indian Muslims. There is ground to fear that this request may, like the Sarda Act agitation, be entirely ignored by the Government and cases relating to Islamic Law may continue to be decided by non-Muslim officers.

"It has therefore been decided that a special conference of the religious and political Muslim leaders be held at Patna on Oct. 1 along with the session of the All-India Muslim Conference. The conference will consider the ways and means of making their voice felt and will chalk out a constructive programme of action in this regard."

Notices of the meeting are being circulated to the members of the executive board of the Jamiat.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY
Phone No. 24241
Tel: "VANUSET"

THE CARLTON

FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. Thursday Matinee at 4 p.m.

"I LOVED YOU WEDNESDAY"
FOX GIANT MUSICAL
With
ELISSA LANDI, WARNER BAXTER

Two enchanting songs and the gorgeous "Dance of the Maidens"

Plans at S. ROSE & CO., and at the Theatre.

A BARGAIN

Norwegian
Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE
In Various Sizes

At Annas **4** *Per lb.*

Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Aso Shud 7, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-di-Akhar 5, 1352
Parsi—Farvandin 20, 1303.
Sunrise—6h 28m
Sunset—6h. 33m.
Hightide—4-30, 16-04.
Lowtide—10-18, 22-28.

PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 26th Sept. 9h. 6m. p.m. Full Moon 3rd October 10h 38m. p.m. Last Quarter 11th October 10h. 16m. p.m.

Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 28.

Dassera:—Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

SATURDAY, September 30.

S. S. Strathaird, with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Time signal and commercial bulletin.
1-00 p.m.—Market opening rates and music.
4-30 p.m.—Indian Ladies' Hour.
5-00 p.m.—Fashions by "Beth".
5-30 p.m. Rugbby Tournament.
7-00 p.m.—New Books.
7-10 p.m.—New Rhythm Style Dance Music.
8-00 p.m.—Market prices.
8-45 p.m.—News, weather and cotton prices.
9-15 p.m.—Light Music by Master Dastur.
10-15 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. — Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Andre Charlot's Hour.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Serenades.
9-00 p.m.—Concert by the Nancy Phillips String Quartet.
9-45 p.m.—B B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Fishermen at Work, a talk by Taffrail.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

DAILY AMUSEMENT

IMPERIAL:—"MIRZA SAHIBAN" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
CAPITOL:—"MIDNIGHT MARY" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"I LOVED YOU WEDNESDAY" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"THE DEVIL IS DRIVING." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"SO THIS IS AFRICA" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END.—"RAJRANI MIRA" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"AURAT-KA-PYAR" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC. — "KURUKSHETRA" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"WALTZ TIME" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: — "HARISCHANDRA" Daily at 4, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.

THE ULTIMATE
IN
PERFECT PICTURE PRESENTATION
THE MOST MODERN & BEAUTIFUL PLAYHOUSE EAST OF SUEZ—
THE REGAL
THE THEATRE MAGNIFICENT WORTH COMING MILES TO SEE!

While The Jury Rests
A GIRL'S WHOLE LIFE IS UNFOLDED IN A SERIES OF GRIPPING FLASHES!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
4 P.M. Holiday MATINEE on Thursday.
The Lovely Bewitching
LORETTA YOUNG
IN M.-G.-M.'S DRAMA BASED ON THE AMAZING STORY OF A GIRL'S LIFE!
MIDNIGHT MARY
WITH
UNA MERKEL
FRANCHOT TONE
RICARDO CORTEZ
ALSO SHOWING
'Their First Mistake'
With the Inimitable Jesters
Laurel & Hardy
And A Sporting Stunt Special.
"MOTOR CYCLE MANIA"
LATEST NEWS BY AIR MAIL

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications Column.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the celebrations of the centenary anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct the opening Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Tuesday.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NAVARATRA MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the Parel Sarwajanik Navaratra Mandal the following programme will be carried out to-day (Tuesday): 7 p.m. lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, 9 p.m. discourse by Swami Gunateetanandjee (Ramkrishna Mission, Khar) on Karma Yoga. 10 p.m. Bhajan.

MEETING OF VAISHNAVAS.—Under the auspices of Shree Balkrishna Suddhadvaita Mahasabha a meeting of the Vaishnavas of Surat will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in Shri Govindbhuvan Mota Mandir to show its sorrow at the untimely Golokgaman of His Holiness Shrimad Goswami Shri 108 Shri Govardhan Lalji Tilkayat Maharaj of Nathdwar under the presidentship of Shrimad Goswami Shree 108 Shree Vrajaratnalalji Maharaj.

HARIJAN ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

In the presence of a pretty large gathering of Harijans and other Hindus. Mr. D. A. Shete performed a Harikirtan in connection with the celebration of the 3rd Harijan Day, on Sunday, the 24th instant at the Gamdevi Temple, which is one of the foremost temples which opened its doors to Harijans after the historic fast of Mahatma Gandhi.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed mails for Straits and Japan per S. S. "Alaska Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China Via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-0 p.m. on Thursday the 28th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Moldavia" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A Special Opening Meeting of the New Season will be held at the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). The public is requested to be present a few minutes "before" time so as not to disturb the proceedings which will commence punctually at 6-15 p.m.

"RESERVE BANK BILL".—Under the joint auspices of the Indian Institute of Sociology and the Bombay Students' League, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a lecture on 'The Reserve Bank Bill' in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

BOMBAY'S GLOWING TRIBUTES TO "YOUNG INDIA'S MOTHER"

Born In England, She Worked For India's Emancipation

Unequalled As Pioneer, Prophet, Patriot And Warrior, Says Mrs. Naidu

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Dr. Annie Besant, by many speakers at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening.

EMANCIPATOR OF BROWN RACE.

"Though born in England, Mrs. Besant worked in India for the emancipation of a brown race. She was a combination of Parvathi, Laxmi and Saraswathi, Parvathi, for power, Luxmi for love and Saraswati for wisdom" said Mrs Sarojini Naidu in the course of her eloquent address.

TO PERPETUATE HER MEMORY

The meeting decided to appoint a Committee of the Conveners to arrange for a suitable Memorial to be erected to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Besant

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

HAPPY WARRIOR

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of the speech said "The last time I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Annie Besant was in this very hall when I was presiding at the great farewell meeting in her honour a few years ago when she quoted the famous saying that no man is happy until he has laid down his armour. Mrs. Annie Besant like a warrior had laid down her armour happily."

"INSPIRATION TO ME."

"I have great difficulty in speaking about Mrs. Besant tonight", continued Mrs. Naidu, "because of many many years of intimate association with her. It is easy to speak of a stranger, it is easy to speak of a friend, but very difficult to speak of her, who since my childhood had been a source of inspiration. I first saw Mrs. Besant in the City of Hyderabad. I was a child who believed that gods and goddesses were visible to the eye, and as far as they are to-day. I saw this woman coming into my life. To the day of her death she remained a source of inspiration and solace to me, the heartbeat of my life and indeed to the life history of the modern progressive world."

"PIONEER AND PROPHET."

Speaking about Mrs. Besant's work, Mrs. Naidu said that she was pioneer and prophet. As a woman, as a thinker, as a teacher, as a patriot and as a warrior Mrs. Besant was unequalled in age. All should look back with gratitude for the quality, compassion and spirit with which Mrs. Besant worked for expounding Hindu culture, and laying the foundation of Modern India, and fighting for the cause of India's freedom. She died old weak, broken, and sight diminished but she was always imperishably young with the youngest Indian that dreams to-day of India's liberty. She was one, who dared to say woman must have the liberty to speak for her country even in those dreadful Victorian days. "We are the inheritors, we are the custodians of her greatness, we are the trustees of all those great achievements" added Mrs. Naidu.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu said "I do not want to say many words about her life, words we have said in so many tons about great men. But I do want that all should remember the great thoughts and ideals for which she stood, for which she suffered and in the pursuit of which she died." Mrs. Besant was a Satyagrahi in her own way and though she moved amongst the richest still she never forgot the suffering masses and always worked for them.

The speaker had heard several people in the city saying that Mrs. Besant had not worked for her own country. England and that she was a foreigner working for India. That was a very narrow view. Indian culture demanded a broader view and every Indian should be grateful to that woman who fought for the cause of Indian freedom.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then read a number of messages that had been sent to the meeting by those unable to be present.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its sense of irreparable loss at the passing away of Dr. Annie Besant, one of the most illustrious personalities of the age and records its deep and grateful appreciation of the magnificent and matchless services rendered by her to humanity in general and to India in particular in manifold directions."

GREAT SOCIAL WORKER.

Sir Cowasji said that Mrs. Besant was one of the greatest women of the present generation and of the world. The one thing that had always struck him was as to what would have happened to Mrs. Annie Besant and her career if she had not come to India and remained in her own country, England. She would have become a figure in her own country unsurpassed. According to the speaker Annie Besant was first and last a great social worker. Many of the younger generation, people who were in the forefront of politics to-day owed their education, their ability to serve the country and their ability to sacrifice to Dr. Besant. One characteristic of Mrs. Besant's political life through thick and thin was that she remained a constitutional worker. She was bold and courageous and said that she was an Indian first and an Indian last. It required courage for any man or woman to give up his or her life for another country, but Dr. Besant did that.

VERSATILE GENIOUS.

Mr. R. P. Masani said that Mrs. Annie Besant was a unique personality of marvellous intellect, versatile genius, indomitable courage and spirit of service and sacrifice.

Sir Abdul Kader of the Lahore High Court stated that future historians would record that Annie Besant helped India to find her soul.

BORN FIGHTER.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who received an ovation, declared that for the past few years he had not been addressing such pubic meetings, but as a soldier of Islam and India, when this call came to him he hastened to the platform. The Maulana said that Dr. Besant was a great and good woman. She was a born fighter and fought to the last. The speaker first met her when he was a government servant at Benares. The first meeting that he attended, he went there with prejudice but he was convinced by her speech about the ideals that she propounded.

Winding up, the Maulana said: "All honour to those brave English people like Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman and Dr. Besant who have come out to India and cast in their lot with Indians in their struggle for freedom." (Cheers.)

YOUNG INDIA'S MOTHER.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said: "If I followed my inclination I should merely content myself by saying that Mrs. Annie Besant was a great woman whom we all regard as a mother who was a mother to Young India and who worked for India and won for India. I do not regard this as an occasion for mourning. I regard it as an occasion for rejoicing that we were privileged to know and work with this great woman, one of the greatest women of her time, if not the greatest of her age."

UNFAIR TO HER MEMORY.

Mr. Horniman said: "This is not a platform for controversy and I would not have said what I am going to say if it had not been provoked by some things which had been said by other speakers, that Mrs. Besant was bold and courageous in standing for what are known as 'constitutional methods' I do not want to decry the courage of those who are for constitutional methods and those who follow them must certainly habe great courage—sometimes indeed I am amazed at their courage—but it would be unfair to Dr. Annie Besant's memory, unfair to some her life to fight by other methods if she could not fight by constitutional methods." (Applause).

OPEN DEFIANCE.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman narrated some of the incidents in Dr. Besant's life when she openly defied the existing law and even Parliament itself, together with Charles Bradlaugh and won her battle in the end.

GROUND PREPARED.

"Had it not been for the work of Dr Annie Besant in those days of the Home Rule agitation the country would not have been ready for the movements that followed and your Non-Co-operation movement and civil disobedience movement would never have been able to do what they did during the following years had she not prepared the ground." added Mr. Horniman amid cheers.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that Annie Besant meant to him everything in his life since 1914. She was as tender as a mother, as a friend she was very loyal To the speaker she was a mother, friend and a leader.

Mrs. Munshi also supported the resolution.

The resolution was passed, the audience standing.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee moved the following resolution:—

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves that a committee consisting of the Convenors by appointed with power to co-opt to arrange for a suitable Memorial."

In moving the resolution the speaker said that the best memorial for Dr. Besant would be the life that thousands of Indians would live inspired by her life. But still it was necessary that funds should be collected and a suitable memorial erected in her memory.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir proposed and Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

POWER, LOVE AND WISDOM.

In winding up the proceedings, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu again paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mrs. Besant as the woman who though coming from a white race had worked for the emancipation of a brown race. She said that Dr. Besant was a combination of Parvathi, Luxmi and Saraswathi. Parvathi for power, Luxmi for love and Saraswathi for wisdom. She exhorted the audience to honour the memory of that great woman and thus honour themselves.

DURGA PUJA.—Under the auspices of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, Durga Puja will be celebrated today (Tuesday) with the following programme. 7-30 a.m. Saptami Puja, 7-30 p.m. Arati and musical entertainment.

Estate Agent Files Appeal

High Court Judges Admit Appeal But Refuse Bail

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Phirozshah Manekji Gandhi who was recently sentenced by Mr Oscar Brown, Third Presidency Magistrate, to one year's R.I. and Rs. 1000 fine, in default three months more, on the charge of cheating the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores.

Besides the petitioner, Joseph Carvalho, and Pranlal Tribhovandas Doshi, manager and cashier of the Store, were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment with Rs. 750 fine, or three months' R.I. in default and one day's simple imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine, or three months R.I. in default respectively.

The accused were charged with conspiracy to cheat and commit criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,600.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai who appeared with Mr. Kantawalla for the petitioner, stated in support of the application, that the magistrate had acquitted the accused on the charge of conspiracy in the absence of sufficient evidence. The cheques which were given by the petitioner were like transactions for borrowing money. He began giving these cheques in December 1931, and by May 14, 1932, cheques to the tune of Rs. 40,000 had been honoured.

NO INTENTION TO CHEAT

The petitioner had no intention of cheating the stores. But in May 1932, during the communal riots in the city, he could not arrange for the money and, therefore, could not meet his liabilities. The petitioners did not know that the other two accused were going beyond their powers in accepting his cheques. Besides giving a mortgage on his furniture, he had also given a Hund.

Mr. Justice Divatia said that the petitioner was an undischarged insolvent at the time.

Mr. Desai said that if the authorities of the Stores had a little more patience and not launched this prosecution they could have got the hundi cashed.

BAIL REFUSED.

After hearing counsel's arguments, their lordships admitted the appeal, but refused to grant bail.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
London, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	4.78-1/4
To-day's opening	4.76
To-day's closing	4.74-5/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
New York, Sept. 25

Previous closing	4.78-3/4
To-day's closing	4.75-1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Beurea 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER
New York, Sept. 25

Previous closing rate	9.93
To-day's opening rate	9.75
Difference	—.18
To-day's closing rate	9.86
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER
Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Previous closing rate	5.42
To-day's opening rate	5.50
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing rate	5.48
Difference	+.06

FRANC RATE
Paris, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	78.96
To-day's opening	79.06
To-day's closing	79.31

SILVER
London, Sept. 25.

Silver Ready	18.7
Difference	1 anna
Silver Forward	18-8
Difference	Unchanged
Market Quiet	

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Silver Ready	56	7	0
Aso	56	8	0
Kartik	56	13	0
Gold Aso	32	15	0
Kartik	32	15	0
Sovereign	20	12	0

STEADY PRICES IN COTTON MARKET

Govt. Determined To Raise Commodity Prices

"Chronicle Special"
Bombay
Monday 11 p.m.

In the American market:—It is becoming increasingly clear that the Government is determined to raise commodity prices at any cost and recent developments at Washington have tended to create very healthy atmosphere on the cotton market but in the absence of any fresh news to stimulate activity, prices continue quietly steady punctuated by occasional setbacks.

The session opened with October at 9.75 i.e. 18 lower but immediately rose to 9.85 on the strength of trade buying influenced by steadier Liverpool advices. However easier stock-exchange induced some southern selling and realising and market showed somewhat sagging tendency but prices again improved on foreign demand which was however offset by profit taking.

WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened steady 58-5/8 61-1/4 63-5/8 about 3/8 penny higher chiefly on the strength of American advices but thereafter the market turned quiet due to the lack of enquiry.

LONDON CHANGE

The London stock exchange showed less activity. In the giltedged securites only small business passed, but prices continued fairly steady. Three-and-half p.c. quoted £85-3/4 unchanged from the previous closing. London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.78-1/4 and immediately fell to 4.74-3/4, tendency continuing slightly easier. Franc is quoted at 79.06 but soon appreciated to 79.40 steadily rising to 79.71. Thereafter the rate began to weaken.

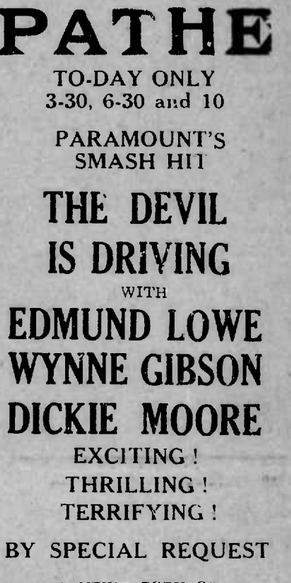
SILVER

Local silver is steady and opened at 56/8 56/10 56/14. There was practically nothing doing with prices moving in very narrow margin, finnally closing steady, 56/7 56/9, 56/13.

GOLD

Gold opened steady 32/0/6 32/0/9 33/1 Prices suffered a slight setback in the absence of buyers and profittaking but weakness in sterling Paris exchange caused rise. However, as Franc later depreciated, prices fell back, finally closing 32/14 32/14/3 32/15

PATHE
TO-DAY ONLY
3-30, 6-30 and 10
PARAMOUNT'S SMASH HIT
THE DEVIL IS DRIVING
WITH
EDMUND LOWE
WYNNE GIBSON
DICKIE MOORE
EXCITING!
THRILLING!
TERRIFYING!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
A NEW COPY OF
INNOCENTS of PARIS
THE PICTURE WHICH MADE
MAURICE CHEVALIER
THE MOST POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY STAR WILL BE SCREENED AT
PATHE
TO-MORROW



HEAR
CHEVALIER
SING
8 — GREAT SONGS — 8
Book Your Seats Now
at S. ROSE & CO., or the Theatre.

Indian Women Of To-day

Modern Progress Has Improved But Not Killed Their Charm, Says Turkish Princess

In the following article, written for the United Press, H. H. Princess Durru Shehvar Azam Jah, Crown Princess of Hyderabad, describes vividly the Indian women of to-day—especially those of the higher circles of society, as well as of the educated middle class—and pictures the charm of their lives and their struggles for advancement.

HYDERABAD, India, August 21.—Since my arrival in India, following my marriage in France, I have met women whose lives and habits differ greatly both from those of the entourage of my childhood in my father's house at Constantinople, and from the lives of Western women as I saw it in Europe with my father, His Majesty the Caliph.

There is much in the life of the women here that I admire. The habits of the women—of those I meet in the palace of my father-in-law, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, as well as of the humble and poor—are fascinatingly interesting, whether full of romance or full of hardship.

The poorest among the women lead a life at once pitiable and admirable. Misery, hardship and hunger is their companion! Yet they are reconciled. With them, even age arrives too soon, at a time when youth is in full bloom in the lands of West. Mate and mother before 15, the woman of the poor class often is gray, with wrinkles on her mahogany face, at 30!

The middle class woman has nothing particularly conspicuous from the observer's point of view. Yet, she constitutes a necessary part of the huge organism called India. Her life is almost entirely confined to the premises of her household, and her ambition—for she has ambition—is imbibed by her children, who carry it into the life without. The woman of the highest social castes has greater privileges and more "saris," or gowns. But her life is governed by the same word: Home!

LADIES OF "OLD SCHOOL".

Here, aristocratic ladies of the "old school" lead a leisurely life They rarely emerge from their homes, which often have exquisite architecture. The outside walls give nothing away; inside, however, there usually are several buildings, secluded gardens and courts adorned by fountains. There, she whiles her days away surrounded by a flock of women. She has a number of trustworthy servants called "mamas" and 'ayas'. The outside world comes to her through talk and the doings of the other people are her subjects of conversation.

This social system, however, now is receding rapidly. The young generation are forging ahead.

I have met several ladies who used to live in accordance with the old routine, in strict "purdah" (seclusion), in servility and ignorance. They had married as girls, in their early teens, physically undeveloped. It had been their pride to have as many children as possible, even at the price of lost health. Then, the day came when their ignorance came home to them and the problem of their inferiority began to puzzle them. Breaking the ancient bonds of family slavery, they volunteered to undergo the hardship of facing life alone! Some went to Europe for special research and study, and several among them obtained academic honors.

Now that they are back in India, their interests have broadened far beyond the bounds of their home. Some have become teachers at girls' schools and colleges, others are active in the liberal professions.

Such examples of energy and perseverance are rare, of course.

The women of my home, Hyderabad, belong to two communities: The Mohammedan and the Hindu. Two of the best schools in India are at the disposal of the modern girl of Hyderabad. One, called "Mahboubis" school, was created for the daughters of the highest social class. Beginning with a kindergarten, it takes the pupil right up to the senior classes. There also is a women's university; "Osmanieh" College. It is the only institution in India where the "Urdu" idiom ranks topmost in the curriculum. The course for the degree of B.A. extends over a period of four years.

At Osmanieh University both the undergraduate and the graduate course can embrace one of three curriculums; English, Science, Languages, or History; and Theology or Ethics. The English course covers, of course, English literature as well. The History group includes Islamic, Indian and English History. In the language group, Arabic, Persian and Urdu are taught. The Science curriculum contains Biology, Chemistry and Physics. The standard of the Osmanieh B.A., is considered to be very high.

The number of Indian girl students in Europe is considerable. Another new avenue in the training of the Indian girl is physical culture. The female youth of Hyderabad now indulges widely in sports and games. The institution of Girl Guides is very popular.

DRESS.

Yet, despite her progress, the girl of Hyderabad has not abandoned any of her manor characteristics and has not lost any of her charm. Ancient romantic customs are dominant, modern progress merely improves, but does not kill them. Our girls have not changed their dress of days gone by, and I hope they never will. The high class Mohammedan girl and married woman wears tight trousers of different colours and a blouse. A long piece of muslin, worn much like the sash of some high order, falls in artistically draped folds over one shoulder. It is sometimes used for covering the head.

This dress usually is worn in the home and its comforts cannot be disputed.. When the Moslem goes out, the "Sari" is the favourite part of her apparel. The "Sari" is a six yard piece of cloth, draped around the body in Roman folds. Often the hem is richly embroidered; sometimes the edges of the "Sari" are more simply decorated. All about the "Sari" is usually home work; it is almost invariably home-spun and home-embroidered. In fact, no brocade and no embroidery equals the Indian product.

The Hindu lady, too considers the "Sari" her permanent companion and she wears it in the same fashion as her Mohammedan sister.

COSMETICS.

Western cosmetics almost never are used. Very rightly, for they would not suit at all. I have met a few who tried it, with no success. They looked gray under the generous dab of white powder, while the rouge on their brown lips was a visitor who had introduced with much indiscretion; and the dark-tinted corners of the well-shaped mouth, of a hue very different from the rouge's looked at its sham warmth with disapproval.

Our women have their own native cosmetics, such as a silver dust which is strewn upon the hair, and the "Pan," the "chewing gum of India," used for making the lips red. It is a leaf of a tree, filled with peculiar spices and nuts, and is loved by the entire population of this huge country.

But the natural beauty of a handsome Indian woman puts cosmetics to shame.

Let me take you into the boudoir of a distinguished Indian lady.

There we see her sitting, her long, black hair oiled into sleek obedience, parted in the middle. Under her dark brows, rising high onto the forehead, enormous black eyes seem to be dreaming about deep mysteries. A straight nose, shapefully chiselled, pale lips amber coloured cheeks, forming the characteristic oval face.

MUSIC.

Her favourite pastime is music. She does not, as a rule, favour Western music, but often is a master on her native instruments. The Indian lady of rank usually plays the scitar, a long-necked, gracefully shaped instrument, the sound of which serve as accompaniment to her song, performed in deep cadences. The "motiff" would seem monotonous to Western ears, but its poetic, beautiful words and melancholy melody have peculiar properties and never fail to have their effect upon the sould of singer and audience alike. They are a part of the Indian woman's soul, her prayer to the Divinity. For the Indian woman and Indian music have lived together for centuries.

The Indian woman of rank is richly bejewelled. Costly earrings rings and bracelets adorn her. The married woman usually wears two tight bracelets exactly alike, one on each wrist. They have the same symbolic significance as the wedding ring of the West and never are taken off.

Our hostess now gets up and walks to the window of her verandah. She walks with a sliding gait her head held high, the back erect and hollow. I never have seen a more graceful movement. I often have tried and never have been able to master it.

Our friend is looking out into her garden, with its flowers, the pond with curved edges and lotus flowers floating on its surface.

So different and yet akin in many ways, the Indian woman and the Indian flower contemplate each other. Each seems to be meditating upon the other's characteristic charms.—"The Philippine Herald."

C. Jennings looks very pleased at the success gained but Risque was hardly a popular winner.

Mr. Diamond's "Lochmore" being led in after its victory in the Newbury Plate—the princi pal event on Saturday.

EUROPEAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

First Series Will Be Held In Italy Next Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

The meeting of the Board of the International Amateur Athletic Federation decided that the first European Athletic Championships be held in Italy in 1934.

MR. BALOO'S CANDIDATURE

Plea For Support By 13 Persons

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of 13 persons, including Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, supporting the candidature of Mr. P. Baloo for the "D" Ward bye-election, in the course of which it is stated:—

The question of the uplift of Harijans has at present become a problem of great public importance and Mr. Baloo wields a large influence among the Harijans for his sincererity of purpose and charity of vision.

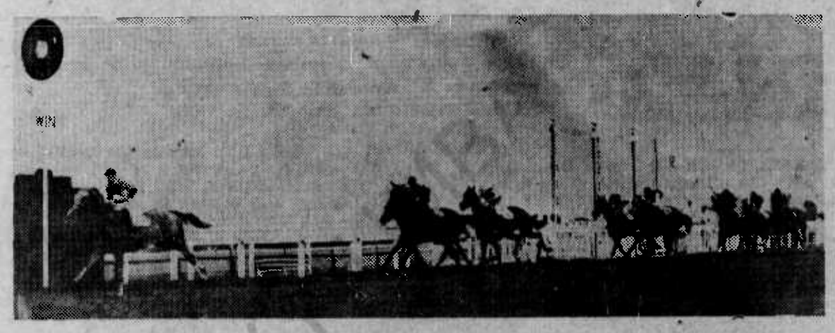
Mr. Baloo as is well-known to the Hindu public, is a supporter of the Joint Electorates and of the Yeravda Pact, formulated by Mahatma Gandhi. The Girgaon branch of the Hindu Sabha (now known as Hindu Maha Sabha, Bombay South) has recently elected him their Vice-President. They have now nominated him as their candidate for the ensuing bye-election.

BROKER COMMITS SUICIDE

When a Cotton Broker went to visit a colleague living in a room at Mandvi on Saturday morning he was surprised to find the door locked from inside and no response to his knocks. The door was forcibly opened and Khimji Madan was found unconscious in the room. A doctor was immediately called in and on his instructions Khimji was removed to the J. J. Hospital. Without regaining consciousness he expired at 1 a.m. on Monday.

At an inquest held later it was disclosed that two letters were written by the deceased to say that he was committing suicide on account of his bad circumstances, and a glass containing the remnants of opium had been recovered by the police.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of suicide by taking opium.



Risque (Brace up) wins the Dullingham Handicap by four lengths from Mahalakshmi and Clairette on Saturday at Poona.

BODY-LINE BOWLING CONSIDERED UNDESIRABLE IN S. AFRICA

Cricket Association Appeals To All Unions To Discourage Use

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 24.

The South African Cricket Association has decided not to follow Australia's example of legislating against body line bowling, but has adopted a resolution deprecating the deliberate use of bowling liable to intimidate or injure a batsman, and expressing the opinion that this undesirable practice should not be counteracted by giving umpires greater power.

The Association appeals to all unions to use their best endeavours to discourage the use of such bowling, and trusts that all captains will always exercise their authority and maintain the spirit of the game.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO STEAL & BURN TAXI

Two Muslims Arrested In Connection With Crime Allowed Bail

Inability to pay the monthly instalments for the Taxi, that he had purchased, is believed to be the reason that lead a Muslim to enter into a conspiracy with two others to steal the taxi and burn it. The Muslim and another, who is alleged to have been in the conspiracy, were placed on Monday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon and the police applied for the remand of the accused.

In the application, the police stated that one Sabir Hussien Jehangir came to the Malharbavdi Police Station on the night of September 20 and lodged a complaint that his taxi No 3521Y had been stolen from the Dharamsy Street Taxi Stand while he had gone for tea.

In the course of enquiries, Sub-Inspector Jaiwant found that the said Taxi had been purchased by Sardar Hussien on the Hire Purchase system from a Marwari named Chamnaji Khomaji for Rs. 2,500, with instalments of Rs. 100 payable every month. The buyer paid the instalments for four months and meanwhile gave the taxi to the complainant to drive on a commission basis. It appears that after four months, finding that he was unable to pay the instalments and also that the Marwari was pressing for the money Sardar Hussien entered into a conspiracy with one Hadi Hussien Jafferali and Esmail to steal the Taxi and burn it.

Accordingly Jafferali and Esmail under instructions from Hadi stole the taxi on the night of September 20 and took it beyond Ghatkopur and burnt it.

The Police received information later that the Car had been completely burnt.

Armed with the above information the police arrested Hadi Hussien and Sardar Hussien on Saturday and as they wanted time for further enquiries the police applied for a remand.

The Defence counsel applied for bail of both the accused and the Police officer objected.

The Magistrate said that though, it was not definitely stated as to what were the charges, from what the Police Officer had stated before the Court, the acused were chargeable under Sections 420 and 511 I. P. C., both of which were bailable sections. So, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 each iwith Rs. 300 to be deposited till October 2.

GOLDSMITH'S WIFE DIES OF BURNS

Shock from severe burns accidentally sustained, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday at the inquest held on the body of Ajodhyabai Raghunath, the wife of a goldsmith, residing at Jambli Mohalla, Bapu Khote Street.

It appears that the deceased woman, aged 25, woke up early at 4 a.m. on Sunday in order to warm water. Shortly after her husband heard shricks coming from the kitchen. On running in he saw his wife enveloped in flames. He tried to extinguish them out failed. He removed his wife to the J. J. Hospital where she died in the afternoon.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

Some Tell-tale Figures For 1932-33

The length of the Railway is 157.35 miles, which comprises the Jamnager Section, 64.22 miles; Jamnagar Dwarka Section 65.92 miles; and Okhamandal section 37.21 miles. The total capital outlay including suspense of the entire System is Rs. 1,61,15,425 which works out to Rs. 1,02,417 as the capital outlay per each open mile.

The gross earnings, working expenses and the net income of the system during the year amounted respectively to Rs. 13,90,362, Rs. 10,02,788 and Rs. 3,87,574 as compared to Rs. 13,88,144; Rs. 11,66,741 and Rs. 2,21,403 during the previous year.

DECREASE IN WORKING EXPENSES

In addition to the slight increase in the gross earnings the Railway has been successful in decreasing the working expenses as compared with last year's figures, thus reducing the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings from 84.05 to 72.12. The economic working is thus reflected in securing an increase in the percentage of net earnings on Capital Outlay from 1.37 to 2.40.

The coaching, goods and miscellaneous earnings during the year amounted respectively to Rs. 6,74,633, Rs. 6,22,222 and Rs. 93,504 as compared to Rs. 6,50,047, Rs. 6,36,256 and Rs. 1,01,841 during the previous year. An increase of Rs. 24,586 in the Coaching traffic during the year under review is due to more and more pilgrims being attracted to visit Holy Dwarka, thanks to the systematic publicity propaganda which as been inaugurated since 1929 to develop this particular branch of traffic.

EARNINGS IN LAST JUNE.

The gross earnings of the Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway during the month of June, 1933, amounted to Rs. 1,44,525 as compared to Rs. 1,23,309 during the same month of the previous year. The working expenses during the month amounted to Rs. 82,811 as against Rs. 71,362 during the same month of the preceding year leaving a net income of Rs. 61,724 as compared to Rs. 51,947 last year. The total coaching and goods earnings during the month amounted to Rs. 55,008 and Rs. 83,170 as compared to Rs. 51,335 and Rs. 65497 respectively during the same month of the last year.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jhansi, G. I. P. Railway [illegible] follows on Monday: Normal working has been resumed to-day.

EXTORTION OF MONEY BY THREATS

Member Of Gang Remanded To Police Custody

Alleged to be a member of a gang who were extorting money from certain merchants at Kalbadevi, Motilal Ramsarup was arrested at Gaiwadi while demanding money from a merchant.

The suspect was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate 3rd Court, Bombay on Monday morning on a remand application.

The Police in their application stated that as the other members of the gang were still at large, they wanted the suspect to be remanded into Police custody to enable them to complete their investigations.

The application was granted.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN

State Subjects & Keralites Welcome Ruler In Bombay

H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin received on Saturday at 2-30 p.m. at the Patiala Palace, Nepean Sea Road, a deputation of Keralites including the Cochinites who are His Highness' own subjects residing in Bombay. Besides the members of the deputation, there were a large number of Keralites present in the reception hall of the palace to witness the presentation of an address from the Malayalee community of Bombay.

The deputation was led by Mr. T.C. Mayan, the President and Rao Saheb C.P.S. Menon, the Secretary of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, under whose auspices the function was arranged. As soon as the Maharaja entered the reception hall, the leaders of the Deputation were introduced to His Highness by the Dewan Peishkar, Rao Bahadur Kastura Ranga Iyer, who is the officer in charge of His Highness' all-India tour.

The deputationists placed before His Highness information regarding the strength, economic condition, etc. of Keralites and of His Highness' subjects resident in Bombay, and also informed His Highness of the efforts being made to improve the general economic welfare of the Keralites and Cochinites in Bombay. The address, which was in the form of a poem composed especially for the occasion by a promising young poet K. Raman Menon, was recited by him and presented to His Highness enclosed in a silver casket.

His Highness in his reply expressed pleasure at meeting so many of his subjects in the city of Bombay and stated that the brotherly way in which they all worked and lived in Bombay to eke out an honourable living was very commendable. He was delighted to hear that the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, which was started about two and a half years ago, to promote feelings of unity and fellow-feeling among the Keralites in Bombay, was doing good work and wished them success in their efforts.

His Highness thanked all present and stated that he would pray for the success and prosperity of Keralites in Bombay and their organisation, the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj.

The members of the deputation were then introduced to His Highness by the leaders. Among the members were Dr. G.K. Pillay, Mr. K.G. Jacob, Mr. N. K. Varier, Dr. K.B. Nair and Dr. S. R. Nair. He was then garlanded and the function terminated with three cheers for His Highness the Maharaja.

On Sunday at 5-30 p.m. about a 100 Keralites which included all the prominent Keralites residents of Bombay, assembled in the Patiala Palace, the occasion being an "At Home" given by His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin to meet his subjects and Kerala residents in Bombay. An enjoyable evening was spent. His Highness moved about freely among the guests. At the close of the function, a group photo was taken.

CHARAS WORTH Rs. 1,000 FOUND IN SAND HEAP

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

Charas weighing 24 seers and valued at Rs. 1,000 was discovered hidden in a sand heap in the city.

Police are investigating. No arrests have been made so far.—A. P.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

HOW TO KNOW HUNGER

Secret Of Health And Healing

(By K. L. Sarma, N. D., Puduk otah).

What happens to one that is habitually fair to his nervous system, in the way described in the last two articles? If we remember what the nervous system is to us, we shall at once see what a profound change for the better would be set up by living up to the ideal of fairness to that part of ourselves.

The nervus system is the means of life to the rest of the body. In the nerve-centres resides the mysterious force, which we call Life, the power that makes for health. Through the nerve-fibres flow the currents of that Life unto each and every part of the bodily machine. We can understand the fact of this vital supply by the analogy of electricity flowing along the wires, it flows from a central power-station, and it reaches and is spent at every single end, for lighting or other uses; so too the life-currents proceed from its secret source to every organ: and by that force the organs do their work: it will be more correct to say that Life does all this work in and through the organs.

LIFE IS A REALITY.

It is the fashion of medical men to describe Life as something illusory and non-existent. They say that 'Life' is a mere figure of speech, a word which does not correspond to a reality. They hope that some day it will be proved that the workings of what we call life are due to the interplay of material forces; and this hope they have been cherishing for more than a century. But this hope is becoming weaker and weaker with the passage of time. So far from Life—the intangible—being reduced to and merged into matter, which is tangible, the recent tendency of science is to reduce matter itself to Life. It is safe to say that the dream of the materialist will never be realised.

The plainest possible evidence of the reality of Life is the success of the **Fasting Cure**. Without going into the intricacies of this subject, I shall show how this great fact concludes this controversy, which has been so stupidly and rashly raised. Let us suppose that a conscientious agnostic—whose leanings are towards a materialistic philosophy, if philosophy it be, at all—becomes somehow familiar with fasting and its blessings for health and well-being. What happens to his agnosticism? The answer to this was seen in the life of one of the followers of Dr. Dewey, namely Hereward Carington. His book, Vitality, Nutrition and Fasting,' shows clearly that his leanings towards materialism were completely reversed; in that book he **actually maintains** the belief in the reality of Life as an intangible substance—as real as **electricity**, but even less gross —more fine—than that finest of **the forces known to science**; and **this belief** he propounds and justifies with truly scientific reasoning and evidence. Unfortunately Carrington is now out of print.

FAIRNESS TO NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Life, therefore, is the profoundest fact in Biology—not to be left out of account. And what we have called fairness to the nervous system is really just fairness to life, which has its home in the nervous system. So the consequence of reformed living is necessarily an increase of life, and therefore of Positive Health.

The effects of increased life are not easy to catalogue or describe; they must be known by actual, personal experience. But a few may be just named. The first is a capacity for more and better work, without the penalty of fatigue accruing unreasonably soon. The second is a capacity for happiness; the reader must remember the explanation I have given, that happiness is something distinct from what we call pleasure, being uncaused, but nevertheless perfectly real, and far more to be desired and cherished than pleasure. The last effect that I shall mention is the revival of natural health —instincts,—understanding 'instinct' to mean direct knowledge, similar to what psychologists now call intuition. Among these instincts is the knowledge of hunger. By a living instinct it is, that men and animals know when they are hungry, and when not.

Not only does the righteous eater know hunger,—of course when true, physiological hunger is actually present—but he knows also every one of the states of bodily feeling, that precede and physiologically lead up to actual, genuine hunger, which alone is healthy. This knowledge is a recognition of the different stages in the physiological process, the 'final' stage of which is mature and effective hunger. What these stages are can now be described, and the reader who is qualified can easily follow the description, if he takes care to remember that hunger is power —practically the sum-total of all the available vital power in the body,— relieved for the time being from other labours, and facing the greatest of all biological labours, the labour of digesting and assimilating food.

FIRST STAGE—LIGHTENING OF BODY.

The stages in the birth and maturing of hunger are neatly pointed out in a very ancient Tamil book, referred to in a previous article, the commentary by Pari-Mel Azhagar on the "Tiru Kural". The author of this book, the Kural, lays down in the text of the work the self-evident principle, that "medication is absolutely needless for the body of one, who eats always only after making sure that the substance of the food eaten before has been fully eliminated."

ELIMINATION-KEY TO HEALTH.

Elimination is the key to the science of health and healing—I mean the true science, not the pseudo-science which the doctors have learned in their colleges. I may mention the fact that the Kural is considered by the Tamils, whose precious heritage it is, to be the book of wisdom, and rightly so. In every single department of life, which it deals with, its teachings are profound, true, and practical for all time. And we can see that in this particular instance its wisdom is unimpeachable; I myself can honestly bear testimony to the truth of it, because, long before I came to know of the fact that the Kural has said anything about hunger and health I had discovered that truth independently, and verified it in my own experience; I may add that I am not a Tamil scholar, and fight shy—as much as I can —of Tamil literature.

On this text, the comment is as follows: "the stages to be observed in this connection are, (1) lightening of the body (2) cleanliness of the eructation, the wind rising up from the stomach, (3) the revival of powers of work, and (4) the maturity of hunger." The first of these, the feeling of lightness of the body, is a sign that digestion is nearing its end. This lightness is due to the return of vital power to its source and home in the nervous system, as well as to the commencement of vigorous elimination of the end-products. The work of elimination is almost wholly in abeyance, during the time of digestive labour, because nearly all the vital power flows to the digestive organs. It only begins when digestion is about to end. There are two more stages to be gone through, before elimination can be said to be complete.

SECOND STAGE—CLEAN WINDS.

As soon as digestion is complete, and only then, can the stomach—the chief of the digesting organs—begin to take rest The digestion is complete, practically, when the stomach empties ieself perfectly. Strictly speaking, real and perfect rest, which means rest for all the digestive organs, as a complete and single whole—is possible only when the bowels too have been allowed time and facilities

(Continued on Page 9).

Biologist Visualises World Of Health, Plenty And Leisure

Sir F. G. Hopkins Reviews Paradox Of Poverty Amidst Riches And Replacement Of Man By Machine

In his presidential address to the British Association in mail week Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, famous for his discovery of Vitamins' spoke on "Some chemical aspects of life."

"Though speculations concerning the origin of life have given intellectual pleasure to many, all that we yet know about it is that we know nothing," he said. "Sir James Jeans once suggested, though not with conviction, that it might be a disease of matter—a disease of its old age! Most biologists, I think, having agreed that life's advent was at once the most improbable and the most significant event in the history of the universe, are content for the present to leave the matter there.

After dealing with some of the results of research during the present century which had changed the outlook for biochemistry, Sir Frederick continued: "It has become clear, I think, that chemical modes of thought, whatever their limitation, are fated profoundly to affect biological thought. Biochemistry has become a true branch of progressive biology. It has opened up modes of thought about the physical basis of life which could scarcely be employed at all a generation ago. Biology in all its aspects is showing rapid progress, and its bearing on human welfare is more and more evident.

"Unfortunately the nature of this new biological progress and its true significance is known to but a small section of the lay public. Few will doubt that popular interest in science is extending, but it is mainly confined to the more romantic aspects of modern astronomy and physics. That biological advances have made less impression is probably due to more than one circumstance, of which the chief, doubtless, is the neglect of biology in our educational system.

IGNORANCE OF BIOLOGY.

"In too many current publications, purporting to summarise scientific progress, biology is left out or receives but scant reference. Brilliant exposition of all that may be met in the region where modern science touches philosophy have directed thought straight from the implications of modern physics to the nature and structure of the human mind and even to speculation concerning the mind of the Deity. Yet there are aspects of biological truth already known which are certainly germane to such discussions, and probably necessary for their adequacy. It is, however, because of its extreme importance to social progress that public ignorance of biology is especially to be regretted."

Giving an example of how biological studies bear upon human welfare, Sir Frederick said that the study of nutrition had shown that the needs of the body were much more complex than was earlier thought, and in particular that substances consumed in almost infinitesimal amounts may, each in its way be as essential as those which form the bulk of any adequate dietary.

BODY'S NEEDS.

Referring to the nutritional importance of vitamins, he said: "Owing to abundance of all kinds of advertisement, vitamins are discussed in the drawing-room, as well as in the dining-room, and also, though not so much, in the nursery, while at present perhaps not enough in the kitchen. Unfortunately, among the uninformed their importance in nutrition is not always viewed with discrimination. Some seem to think nowadays that if the vitamin supply is secured the rest of the dietary may be left to chance, while others suppose that they are things so good that we cannot have too much of them. Needless to say, neither assumption is true. With regard to the second indeed it is desirable, now that vitamin concentrates are on the market and much advertised, to remember that excess of a vitamin may be harmful. In the case of that labelled "D" at least we have definite evidence of this. I will hasten to add, however, that the availability of carefully standardised concentrates is of the greatest value in that it enables vitamin thereapy to be quantitative and discriminating. We are fortunate in knowing that in this country highly reliable preparations are readily to be obtained. The claim that every known vitamin has highly important nutritional functions is supported by evidence which continues to grow. It is probable, but perhaps not yet certain, that the human body requires all that are known

"Those on close touch with experimental studies continually receive hints that factors still unknown contribute to normal nutrition and those who deal with human dietaries from a scientific standpoint know that an ideal diet cannot yet be defined. This reference to nutritional studies is indeed mainly meant to assure you that the great attention they are receiving is fully justified. No one here, I think, will be impressed with the argument that because the human race has survived till now in complete ignorance of all such details the knowledge being won must have academic interest alone. This line of argument is very old—and never right."

SCIENCE CANNOT "GO SLOW."

Turning to the increase in research activity in all branches of science during recent years, Sir Frederick said that from eight to ten individuals in the world were now engaged on scientific investigations for every one so engaged twenty years ago. It had to be remembered that not only had research endowment increased greatly in Europe and America, but that Japan, China, and even India had entered the field and were making contributions to science of real importance. Whatever the consequences, the increase of scientific knowledge at the present time was undergoing a positive acceleration.

MACHINE VERSUS MAN

"There are two other great questions so much to the front just now that they tempt a final reference. I mean, of course, the paradox of poverty amidst plenty and the replacement of human labour by machinery. Applied science should take no blame for the former, but indeed claim credit unfairly lost. It is not within my capacity to say anything of value about the paradox and its cure; but I confess that I see more present danger in the case of 'money versus man' than danger of present or future in that of 'the machine versus man'!

"W regard to the latter it was surely right that those in touch with science should insist that the replacement of human labour will continue. Those who doubt this cannot realise the meaning of that positive acceleration in science, pure and applied, which now continues. No one can say what kind of equilibrium the distribution of leisure is fated to reach. In any case an optimistic view as to the probable effects of its increase may be justified.

THE USE OF LEISURE.

"It need not involve a revolutionary change if there is real planning for the future. Lord Melchett was surely right when some time ago he urged on the Upper House that present thought should be given to that future; but I think few men of affairs seriously believe what is yet probable, that the replacement we are thinking of will impose a new structure upon society. This may well differ in some essential from any of those alternative social forms of which the very names now raise antagonisms. I confess that if civilisation escapes its other perils I should fear little the final reign of the machine. We should not altogether forget the difference in use which can be made of real and ample leisure

(Continued on Page 9).

Fresh Air Remedy For Cold

Sir Leonard Hill Explodes Some Popular Illusions About Health

Sir Leonard Hill, the distinguished physiologist, who was formerly director of the Department of Applied Physiology, National Institute of Medical Research, presiding at the conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Clacton-on-Sea in mail week, gave a number of useful hints for the preservation of health. In so doing he demolished many popular illusions about health and made it clear that he had no use for the "cotton wool" crank, says the "Manchester Guardian".

HEALTH HINTS.

Here are some of the more striking points from his presidential address:

It is a mistake to keep children indoors in air polluted with microbes for fear they should catch cold outside.

Many experiments have recently been made of standing naked in draughts after hot baths, and no evidence has been obtained that colds and pneumonia are so caused.

Schools should not be closed during epidemics.

Exposure to cold air may double heat production even in a resting man. With exercise it may be increased five to ten times.

It is quite possible to lead a healthy life living in an allotment shed.

There is less "air" in each pint of air at any Alpine resort than in a crowded room in London.

The stripping off of most of the Victorian-age clothing by modern women has resulted in their improved health and vigour.

Eyes water and noses run on a cold day, not because a cold has been caught, but as a natural response to the breathing of cold air.

HEALTHY CHILDREN.

Sir Leonard said:—"We know now that the chill felt before the heat of fever is not the cause of the fever but the shivering stage which ushers in infection. And yet to this day children are mistakenly kept indoors for fear of catching a cold outside."

While damp, dark habitations must be condemned, we must remember that the modern house, shut up and overheated, may do much harm to children confined within it, while a barn with plenty of dry straw from which children escape to play in the open air might afford good health.

"Schools, instead of being closed during an epidemic, should be gently heated by panels in the ceilings. The children should be given plenty of open air and should play a game every half-hour to keep them warm and lively."

A lesson was to be drawn from the great improvement in health and vigour of clerks, shopmen, and factory hands when they were enlisted, well-fed, and trained for the war.

Custom should not forbid but encourage workers to adapt their clothing to the atmospheric conditions of the workshop.

GOOD WORD FOR BUNGALOWS.

Sir Leonard had a good word for bungalows, remarking, that that most wonderful piece of architecture the human body could be made sound in such dwellings through a large measure of open-air life and the green food of gardens. He added: "A distinguished medical officer of health told me that when he was sent to see about turning people out of sheds on allotments in which they were living for lack of houses, he found the children so much healthier than many city children that he advised the council to leave them there."

Explaining his remark about the lack of real "air" at Alpine resorts, Sir Leonard said man could go to heights where the air was so thin that there was only half the normal amount of oxygen.

Although the expectation of life had gone up some twelve years, that did not mean we were living twelve years longer. "There is no problem of what we are to do with our grandfathers, for they are living little longer than they did fifty years ago," Sir Leonard added.

MEASURING CHILD GROWTH

Rate Of Gain In Body Weight During Well Defined Intervals Of Adolescence

The importance that the phenomena of growth assume in the consideration of child welfare is emphasized by the elaborate deliberations of the recent White House Conference on Child Health and Protection dealing with the subject, says. "The Journal of the American Medical Association."

"Growth and development are essential—probably the most essential—functions of the young," the writer continues. "It is imperative, therefore, to establish dependable standards by which these processes can be gauged. This is far more difficult than many appear at first consideration. Gross increase in weight in stature or in form are by no means always simultaneous or identical Many features enter into the conception of growth They deserve independent evalution: as Donaldson wrote many years ago "The measure of the whole man is neither the number of pounds that he can lift, nor the facts that he can discover, nor the influence that he can exert upon his fellows, nor yet the age to which he can attain, but something of all these and what they stand for, taken together."

"One of the most commonly used procedures to measure growth and to establish 'norms' or averages that may be of help in judging the well being of children consists in ascertaining the rate of gain in body weight during well defined intervals of adolescence. Data secured in this manner have led many investigators to conclude that there are what may be termed 'cycles of growth' or periods of unusual acceleration followed by relative retardation in gains of weight

SEASONAL VARIATIONS

"Among such alleged cycles are so-called seasonal variations of growth. The available facts were reviewed in detail a few years ago by Nylin. According to a government report, it is the consensus of informed opinion that growth proceeds at maximal rates during the late Summer and Autumn continues at considerably reduced rates during the Winter, and falls to minimal rates in the Spring and early Summer. This typical fluctuation has been observed in Danish children in Copenhagen, in Swedish children in Stockholm, in Scotch children in Aberdeen, in German children in Berlin and in American children in Boston and New York

"It is of interest to note, also that growth in weight is accelerated in the Fall (April, May and June) and greatly reduced in the Spring (October November and December) in children of English stock in Melbourne. Such facts lead one to conclude that the cyclic manifestation of physiologic activity is associated in some as yet unexplained manner with seasonal changes.

"Under the supervision of the medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, approximately 2,500 native-born white children attending the elementary schools of Hagerstown, Md., were weighed monthly during the school years from September, 1933, to May, 1928. A study of statistics thus secured has led Palmer to the conclusion that maximal rates of average growth in weight are observed during the Fall months, intermediate rates during the Winter, and minimal rates during the Spring.

"The average rate of growth during the Summer period is approximately equal to the rates observed during February and March. The same cyclic changes are observed in both sexes and for each yearly ago group from the sixth through the fourteenth year. These observations are in agreement, with few exceptions, with the previous work on the subject. During the sixth and seventh years there is no consistent difference between the growth race of boys and girls During the eighth and ninth years, boys apparently grow at slightly greater rate than girls.

In the Spring of the tenth year, the rates for girls become greater than the rates for boys and remain higher for each subdivision of the year until the Fall of the fourteenth year, when the rates for boys become greater and remain so through the fifteenth year. Comparison of the seasonal curve of monthly growth rates with the seasonal curve of incidence of sickness indicates that there is no concomitant variation between the two.

"It would indeed be interesting —and probably immensely important—to ascertain the factors that are involved in regular seasonal fluctuations Nylin believed that he observed periodicities in basal metabolism as well as in growth. He assumed that both the growth and the metabolic phenomena are closely associated with the incidence of short waves in the sunlight, but one must hesitate to draw definite conclusions as to the casual relationships that may exist between these various factors."

WHY TEETH DECAY.

(From A Correspondent).

Decayed teeth should be the exception and not the rule. This trouble may, it is true, be caused when the general health is bad. But so many people have one or more decayed teeth that, it is worth while discovering the cause and eliminating it, so that the rising generation will not have to suffer in the same way as such a large proportion of present-day adults have suffered in the past and are suffering to-day. That dental troubles are exceptionally prevalent can be told from the fact that two out of every three people of 28 wear or need one or more false teeth.

Perhaps, it is the simplicity of the cause which accounts for the trouble. Particles of food lodge between the teeth and in the numerous crevices in the mouth. These particles are turned to sugars and ferment, causing formation of acids. It is the presence of these bacteria thriving in acids in the mouth which cause the teeth to decay. In order that decay may be avoided the mouth must at all times be kept free from food particles.

This introduces a further important point. When the teeth are in a bad state the general health suffers. The reason for this can be traced indirectly to the food particles because they and the acids form such an excellent breeding medium for the injurious bacteria which may be present. Medical authorities are of the opinion that many complaints and diseases are the result of these bacteria. Unless precaution be taken, decay begins in childhood. To prevent dental trouble is a simple matter. All that is needed is to remove the particles of food, with the resultant acids, from the mouth. There are many good powders and pastes on the market, but these are chiefly of use for polishing the surface of the teeth, for what antiseptic properties they possess are only active at the time of application, while a powder or paste cannot readily enter into all the crevices between the teeth. A mouth wash is essential. A further argument against the use of a brush in the case of children is that too rigorous brushing is liable to hurt their delicate gums and even damage the precious enamel.

When a mouth wash is mentioned the name of Odol naturally comes to mind, because of the unique properties which this preparation possesses. It is not only strongly antiseptic, but it does not injure the most delicate tissue, while its antiseptic properties last for hours after it has been used. An Odolised mouth, following the twice a day method is practically free at all times from injurious bacteria.

With very young children the teeth should be rubbed with cotton-wool soaked in a 4 per cent. solution of Odol. Later they should be encouraged to rinse with Odol solution twice a day. If this be done, dental trouble will be avoided and the general health will be greatly improved. With adults the additional use of the brush with Odol solution proves beneficial.

MADRAS PEOPLES BANK, LTD.
118, Armenian Street, G.T. MADRAS.
Chairman:—Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, M.L.C.
CASH CERTIFICATES
For Rs. 75, Rs. 100 Payable.
Period 5 years:
Interest at 6 2/3 per cent P.A
Apply for particulars:
S. BALARAMAMURTY, B.A., B.L., Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1933

FINANCE, MURDER AND LIES

In his address to the Leipzig court, in the Reichstag arson trial, the Bulgarian Communist Dimitroff, speaking vehemently, characterised the whole proceedings as a "frame-up." Those who have followed Nazi activities during the last few months will easily come to that conclusion. It has been amply proved that the accused before the court are innocent men and that the real culprits are the Nazis themselves who are conducting the prosecution under Nazi laws, in a court protected by Nazi police and Nazi military force. Of the five accused in this historic trial Van der Lubbe, who has broken his fast now, is a Dutch workman and a drug addict, and was formerly a staunch adherent of the National Socialist German Party. Ernest Torgler was the chairman of the Communist Party in the Reichstag; the other three accused, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff are three Bulgarian Communist refugees. Except Lubbe, they are all men of high character and are hardly the men to set fire to a building.

A DRUG ADDICT.

As against these Goering, the Prussian Premier, is a drug addict and was in a lunatic asylum for several months. The Brown Book of the Hitler Terror, prepared by an international committee under the presidency of Albert Einstein, emphatically states and even proves with ample evidence that the whole diabolical plan was conceived by Dr. Goebbels, the Publicity Minister, and one of the cleverest brains in the Nazi ranks. He and Goering form one of the most sinister combinations in Germany at present. The Reichstag building was set on fire at about 9 p.m. on February 27, 1933, and the very next day nearly 1,500 politicals were arrested, the warrants for their arrest bearing their photos on them. If this was not a preconceived move on the part of Goering, we wonder what it was.

On February 24, the Karl Leibnecht House was raided by Storm Troops and two days later, on the 26th, the Nazi headquarters announced that plans had been found during the search for burning the Reichstag building. And strange to say no steps were taken either by Goering or his other Nazi friends! The Brown Book states definitely that, while the plot was the work of Dr. Goebbels, Captain Goering directed the operations, Edmund Heines was entrusted with the leadership of the incendiary Nazis, and Van der Lubbe was their mere tool. The fire could not have been the work of one man, for, according to eye-witnesses of the incident, the flames started from twenty different points. This shows that very elaborate preparations were made in the building itself, to which no one had any access except Goering, as there was an underground passage connecting his house with the Reichstag building.

ATMOSPHERE OF BLOOD.

Even the Nazis did not arrest Torgler the same evening, and he was not found anywhere near the Reichstag, but when the next day Torgler presented himself before the police to exculpate himself he was there set upon, and the charge against him now is one of treason and not arson. The accused have been denied all those facilities which are their due, and are being tried in an atmosphere which reeks of the blood of innocent men, and where more innocent men will fall an easy prey to satiate the blood lust of the Nazis.

The Brown Book (Victor Golancz Ltd.) gives us the story, though not the whole story, of the rise of the Nazis through lies, murders, brutal assaults, incendiary acts, and all those things which are peculiarly their own. It gives us a long list of men murdered by them for political reasons, and other gruesome particulars. And who are the chief patrons and supporters of this reign of terror? Princes and capitalists, though the Nazis call themselves a National Socialist Party. The Hohenzollern Princes and their many supporters have been given millions of marks belonging to the public to which they had no right, which they in turn have placed at the disposal of the Nazis to make Germany safe for them and their capitalist friends.

SUBSIDISED BY CAPITALISTS.

The capitalists have also poured their millions into the Nazi coffers, for in the Hitler-Ludendorff trial in 1924, it came out that the Bavarian Employers' Association, Bechstein the piano maker, and many other industrialists had heavily subsidised Hitler and his group, with a view to putting down the growing menace of Communism. The Brown Book says that Hitler's agent in Switzerland, Dr. Gausser, received help from Mr. Henry Ford and French capitalists who were concerned in German industries. It will thus be seen that the present movement is a movement largely subsidised by foreign capitalists! The anti-Jew stunt has merely been put forward to capture the imagination of the lower classes in Germany.

We cannot go into the detailed evidence adduced in the Brown Book against the Nazis, but suffice it to say that it is convincing, though it is a partizan statement, and may contain some inaccuracies. These misstatements do not vitiate the book and the evidence which is produced cannot easily be rebutted. It is a thorough exposure of the Nazis and their supporters and shows what a sinister movement it is, based on finance, murder and lies.

Revive The Congress

The proceedings of the U. P. Congress Leaders' Conference, held at Lucknow last week, cannot give any real satisfaction to those who are dissatisfied with the lifeless condition of the Congress. To judge from the statements issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, the proceedings appear to have dealt mainly with the ideals of the Congress, on which very few people now differ. The Congress and the country are definitely committed to the ideal of political independence. And as regards the Pandit's interpretation of Swaraj as involving a revision of the social structure in favour of the masses, not many will contest the view as an ideal, though there will always be differences of opinion as regards the time and methods of realising the ideal. But what is most important now is a programme that will energise the whole nation and lead it to democratic Swaraj.

Many of the U. P. Congressmen desire, says Mr. Kidwai, "a detailed economic programme which could be placed before the country for consideration and discussion and, when an opportunity offers itself, before the All-India Congress for adoption." We expect this detailed programme to be for the most part of a constructive character. But we do not know if the programme has already been devised and, if so, why it should not be published at once. Nor is it necessary to wait indefinitely for a favourable opportunity to present it before the Congress. Why should not the programme be placed before the A. I. C. C. in the first instance? If it is true that a sufficient number of members are not available even to requisition a meeting of this body, we fear that many who want the meeting are loth to appear to oppose Gandhiji and other leaders who follow him.

What then is the position? As thousands of Congressmen are unable for various reasons to offer Civil Disobedience, Gandhiji himself asks them to do constructive propaganda. That propaganda can be but feeble if it is carried on in an unorganised manner. Therefore, either the Congress organisations should be revived or other organisations should be started. We prefer the former alternative. There is danger in allowing Congress organisations to remain suspended for an indefinitely period.

An Urgent Need

The public meeting held in Bombay on Sunday to demand a reduction of rents in the City through legislation is but feeble evidence of the severe distress caused to the poor people by the unconscionably high rents that are still exacted from them. We do not think the president of the meeting, exaggerated the state of things in the City when he remarked that the rents in Bombay are the most oppressive in the world. It is true that the rents of bungalows or large flats have fallen during the last few years of collapsing prices. But the rents of small tenements are as high as ever and much higher than they were before the war. As the landlords are only taking the monopolist's advantage in rack-renting their tenants, legislation to curb their extortionate demands is essential and urgent.

It is obvious, however, that such legislation will not be possible unless it is powerfully supported by the public. And this means that the tenant class should be well-organised and through public meetings and otherwise should keep up a ceaseless propaganda. It is highly desirable for the workers of the Bombay Tenants' League to enlist ample support by visiting the chawls in the City to ascertain the grievances of the tenants therein both with regard to rent and sanitation, give publicity to them from time to time and do whatever is possible for the redress of the grievances. Public exposure of insanitary conditions and complaints to the Municipality may often help much in persuading the landlords to set things right promptly.

Though this work may not seem to have a direct bearing on the question of rents it is necessary in the interests of poor unorganised tenants. Moreover, it will induce a large number of tenants to join the League and support its demand for legislative control of rents. Only if it has the backing of thousands of tenants will the League succeed in its propaganda.

Press Views

Birth Control

We understand that the Madras Government have asked the Surgeon-General to submit a scheme for the teaching of contraceptive measures to students as part of their midwifery training and for the establisment of birth-control clnics in all Government Women and Children's hospitals and in maernity and childwelfare centres in the city of Madras. Birth-control methods, as a check to over-population of a country and a cure for all the ills the poor man and his wife suffer from, have been recognised by political economists since the time of Malthus. The best method advocated by our ancients is no doubt Brahmacharya, abstinence and self-control, but human nature being what it is, we cannot expect the common man or woman to follow this principle of life. The next best method is of course education of the people in contraceptive methods by qualified doctors.—"New Orissa."

Why Not?

The Standing Finance Committee have approved of the grant of Rs. 38,000 towards India's contribution to financing certain inter-Empire organizations. We suppose some of the duties which up till now were being performed by the Empire Marketing Board, which has now been abolished, would devolve on this inter-Empire organization. But if the Government of India, who have been complaining of financial stringency, can provide funds for maintaining an inter-Empire organization, why can they not also appoint and maintain Indian trade commissioners at Alexandria and other places as recommended by the Near East Trade Mission? —"Leader."

A Bold Move

The ruler of Sandur deserves to be warmly commended for the bold and far-reaching reform which he has introduced in his State. He is reported to have abolished untouchability by a single proclamation thereby enabling Harijans to enter temples with the same freedom as any other body of Hindus. The success of this measure in the little State of Sandur shows clearly that public opinion is solidly behind this reform. What has been accomplished in Sandur, can be done as easily elsewhere if those in authority are prepared to drop their nervousness and act with firmness and decision. As Gandhiji remarks, what is really required is recognition of the justice of the claim of the Harijans, and once this is conceded, all the difficulties will disappear.

Cultural Co-operation

Every year, large numbers of Indian students go to Japan for study, mostly for training in those crafts and industries for which she is famous. Here is a field where Japan can certainly cooperate in making reciprocity arrangements with India. As Sj. Dutta pertinently observed, "to have better relations between two countries, there must be not only an exchange of commodities but of culture as well." Let the organized industries of Japan announce that they will take in every year a number of Indian students as apprentices and let her offer a number of scholarships to help Indian students in their studies in that country. This will pave the way, we are sure, for a better understanding, and for a position of mutual accommodation in trade and commerce, without any recrimination on either side.—"Advance."

DENNING'S EXCHANGE HERESIES

Favourable Trade Balance Cannot Be Maintained By Gold Exports

By M. D. WELING, B.Com.

The "Times of India" in its recent publication "The Foundation Stones of a New India" has published an article on the Rupee Exchange by Sir Howard Denning which which is purely a one-sided view. It will not be, therefore, out of place to write on the Rupee exchange from a nationalist point of view.

The Hilton Young Commission recommended in 1926 to link the Rupee to gold at the ratio of 1s. 6d. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas dissociated himself from his colleagues and wrote a minute of dissent recommending the time-honoured ratio of 1s. 4d. He conclusively proved in his report that prices had not adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. Sir Howard says that "The exchange volue of the Rupee appeared to be firmly established at 1s. 6d. at the end of 1928-29. Even if it did appear to be firmly established it was brought about by Government action especially by deflation.

WALL STREET CRASH.

Subsequent events especially after 1929 proved that it was not firmly established and Government encountered much difficulty in obstinately maintaining it. Had the Rupee been linked at 1s. 4d ratio it would have been comparatively easy to maintain it at that level after the Wall Street crash of 1929. Government could achieve its object only by the starvation of currency and issue of treasury bills.

The withdrawal of capital from India during this period was primarily due to the distrust in the Indian Currency situation. The resolution of the Lahore Congress to repudiate foreign debts was not the principal factor that impaired Indian credit abroad, but it was rather the last straw that broke the camel's back. The fact that Government had to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent—which was abnormal—on debts subsequently raised in London was due to Government's own policy.

GOVERNMENT'S STUBBORNNESS.

The World depression which was intensified in 1930-31 had its repercussions on India, and was aggravated more by the 1s. 6d. ratio than by the political movement. Sir Howard wrongly lays the whole fault at the doors of Civil Disobedience movement. The tendency to export capital was largely due to distrust in the ability of Government to maintain the ratio. Government had to adopt the time-honoured measures of deflation of currency and issue of treasury bills. Government stubbornly stuck to the 1s. 6d. ratio and sold sterling and the Secretary of State for India stated his intention to maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio.

Due to the trade depression there was an unprecedented fall

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

TIME THEY DIED

According to Simla news it is likely that the life of the present legislatures may be prolonged by another year, or until the new constitution comes into effect.

We challenge anyone to say definitely as to when the new provincial constitution will come into operation. So far as one can see there is not the least chance of such a thing happening for another two years or so.

The Legislatures have been kept alive on oxygen for the last year, and it is now contemplated to continue that process indefinitely.

Everyone knows that the present legislatures are played out and have no sanction of public opinion behind them. They ought to be scrapped at the earliest moment possible instead of being kept alive by questionable means.

These remarks apply with greater force to the Central Legislature, since the Federal scheme will not come into effect for several decades, so far as we can see at present.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

The Municipal Administration Reports and Returns of the Punjab in 1931-32, while recording a general improvement in the administration of the municipalities complain of a general slackness and dilatoriness on their part.

The Municipal Committees, it is stated, are a bye-word for intrigue and "excessive factiousness" is their chief fault. Communal and personal considerations weigh very much, and "mud-slinging is interminable."

Most of these complaints may be true in a general way, but the Government themselves are responsible for them, for they have been encouraging communalists everywhere. When there are separate communal electorates, reservations of seats for particular classes and communities, need we wonder that in Municipal affairs so much factiousness should be evidenced?

It was unwise and wrong to pamper the communalists, and the time has come to cry a halt. But the administration does not believe in moderation. The Ministers are dependent for their existence on the good-will and loyalty of their followers, who are mostly communalists.

THE PRIVILEGED SERVICES

The Government of India have issued a communique to the effect that the scales of pay of future entrants to the Central Services have been revised after consultation with the various departments.

While we are thankful for these small mercies, we cannot help saying that the scale of salaries fixed now is high enough in all conscience, and could well have been brought to a lower level without detriment to administrative efficiency.

The Government, we are told, are still considering the question of the application of these scales to those who are promoted to higher offices; along with them leave conditions will be revised.

All this could have been done much earlier than this, without wasting so much time, particularly when the people can ill afford these extremely high salaries, which are paid nowhere in the world.

The scales ought to be in consonance with the economic condition of the people, but nowhere is that rule observed. The most important point is that the I.C.S. and other privileged Services are untouched, though their salaries required to be brought down to a level which India can afford.

A LONG LONG WAY

The diplomats who have been discussing disarmament for months past have displayed superb patience in considering every conceivable plan again and again without coming anywhere near a settlement.

The latest "general idea" emerging from the talks at Paris is said to be a plan of two stages, first, a "standstill agreement" for three or four years, and secondly, a stage of actual disarmament spread over three or four years.

This is not a bad face-saving device to put off actual disarmament for a few years. Moreover, a stand-still agreement is a considerable improvement upon the spectacle of Japan, America, and Britain planning fresh schemes of armament.

But even a limited agreement like this appears to be still a long way off as Germany is said to be anxious to build defensive works similar to those built by France and to construct a number of chaser planes. And France flares up at any advantage conceded to Germany.

It is yet a long long way to world peace.

THE WRONG WAY

It is most unfortunate that several Hindu and Muslim leaders are playing into the hands of their common opponents by needlessly raking up communal controversies, instead of making any attempt to settle them among themselves.

The agitation that is being carried on by leaders like Rao Bahadur Hiranand and Khan Bahadur Khuhro regarding the separation of Sind can do no real good unless the whole question of communal settlement is seriously taken up by the communities concerned.

Equally futile is the attempt to get the Sind question or that of altering the communal award settled by the Joint Committee. That body is far more interested in dividing the Indian people than in composing their differences.

If any of them have given Hindu communalists any hope of altering the Award or other decisions of the Government, that is only part of the game of setting one community against the other.

Readers' Views

The Old And Hoary Problem

By Bertie Paul.

Out of India, it is a common notion that man has three meals a day. In India, this notion is prevalent but by no means common. Those few that accept the theory of three meals a day, invariably eat three times a day. The others, the majority, cannot entertain such notions because they do not have three meals a day.

In places like Bombay, Simla, Calcutta and Madras meals are plentiful. In the real India—the villages—it has almost grown into a custom to have chota breakfast, lunch and dinner at one and the same time. This "all in one" is eaten somewhere about ten in the morning and till ten next morning it is a custom to drink water only.

The wonder is that these people manage to exist on such meagre nourishment and exist in great numbers. They present a familiar sight at the village bazaar with their bright, beady eyes, slight stunted bodies, and dark dry skins. Their smiles, at once simple and genial, are also very taking and attract immediate attention.

POOR BUT HOSPITABLE!

In fact, they are a very hospitable set and, with apologies for their limited means, will do their very best to entertain any visitor. The "mother" on these occasions certainly puts forth every effort and would feel very distressed if she failed to please her guest. "Nathna Bakris" and boiled rice are first served on a wooden platter. Then some chutney of chillies and a raw mango sliced very fine, are brought in separately for taste! Finally, a 'lotah' with plenty of water is placed before you and, behold!, you have the chota breakfast, lunch and dinner all at your feet to carry you over 24 hours of hard life!

Many a time we have heard it said that these people are a lazy and an unenterprising class. But, they are neither lazy nor unenterprising. Army mules are not worked harder though they are certainly better fed. In the dry weather the whole family—father, mother and the grown-up children,—collect brushwood which they sell in the evening at two annas for their collective efforts!

BALOO AND THE GOATS.

Baloo, the youngest urchin, however, left behind to look after the goats. Bareheaded he roams, wild and free, far away from books, schools, and discipline. As for the goats, in the monsoon they are fat and give milk. But in the dry weather when all the fodder is over they even eat paper if they can find it!

Baloo is still after his goats in the monsoon, while the father, mother and grown-up children are busy in the fields working knee-deep in slush and muck. Mother Earth is kind and their efforts are rewarded, for the fields yield enough to provide the hard-worked family with three meals all the year round.

But..... Revenue, which has been assessed at war-rates, has to be paid. Tolls have to be paid every ten miles for the car when it carries grain to the bazaar. Dhoties and sarles have to be purchased and necessaries like salt obtained.

ONLY ONE MEAL LEFT.

The sale proceeds of surplus grain at the present price levels cannot even provide for the salt. So an amount of grain that would have fed the whole family at two meals all the year round, must be sold to pay revenue and buy dhoties. So there—you have only one meal left!

The commonest things in this world are overlooked; it is not surprising, therefore, that this one-meal habit, which is the only common factor among all the warring classes in India, has been overlooked. Indeed, the condition of India is a shame to the Peace and Civilisation that we enjoy. But we are all aware that in the pursuit of Peace and Civilisation, and the noise of the operations, the well-fed have been diverted to more pressing problems than this hunger among the people.

It is curious besides that, all the vast possibilities of the Government stop short, and all the resources of the Constitution dry up, before this problem, both out of respect and fear. Truly, this question has grown so hoary and old that at the moment it merely rouses the proverbial contempt of one and all in the Constitution!

INDIANISE THE BOARD

From "Reformer."

The Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1932-33 is once again a story of deficit. The deficit this time is over Rs. 15 lakhs, a smaller one than that for the previous year but it is in spite of an increase in revenue proper from Rs. 196 lakhs to 206 lakhs.

Through more economy in expenditure the deficit would in all probability have been reduced, though in the continued depression in trade it could not perhaps be wholly wiped out. But adequate economy is hardly possible till the Trust Board and its staff are wholly Indianised. At present both the Board and its superior staff are predominantly European. What is most objectionable is that, despite the public demand for rapid Indianisation, even the fresh vacancies in the staff are oftener filled by Europeans than by Indians. Thus the percentage of Europeans to the number of vacancies filled was 66 in 1931 and 75 in 1932. The Indian members on the Board should assert themselves to a greater themselves in this matter than they seem to do at present.

The report is also of interest as registering the export and import trade of Bombay. The total trade decreased from Rs. 204 crores to Rs. 189 crores, the fall in the exports being much greater than in the imports. This is much to be regretted but one will welcome the reduction by 156,000 bales in the imports of cotton and by 165,000 bales and cases in those of piecegoods. As welcome is the increase of 30,000 bales and cases in the exports of piecegoods. The report duly mentions the depressing effects of communal disturbances and the spasmodic hartals in the city, but it fails to take note of the fact that the changes in cotton piecegoods are largely due to the Swadeshi movement. The Board itself will have to be predominantly Swadeshi before it can take due note of the movement.

FOR WHOSE PROTECTION?

From B. F. Bharucha.

In the hospitable columns of the "Times of India," it is really interesting to find an English lady (Elizabeth Sharpe) pleading the cause of the Princes, and urging for the passage of their Protection Bill! She says, that "it is a very badly needed Bill", and "that there are a thousand ways of getting grievances redressed"! May we know:

(1) Which are some of these thousand ways? And who have found them effective? Further,

(2) For whom is the Bill badly needed? For the Imperially Controlled Indian Princes? Or their uncontrolled British Prime Ministers?

(3) And, pray, what is Madame Sharpe's experience of Indian States? Will she kindly enlighten us on these points?

Hindi In Schools

From Hari Prasad Gupta

India needs a school where all subjects except English are taught through the medium of Hindi.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Hindu University, Benares, has made a rule that candidates will have the option of answering questions in Hindi in subjects other than English.

I should appeal to the patriots of Bombay to take steps towards the establishment of such an institution.

I shall be too glad to entertain correspondence from those interested in this scheme.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

At the request of Prof. Karve, Mr. Lakshmanrao Phadnis, founder of the Bharat Sneha Samvardhak Mandal, Poona, and Mr. G. G. Navare, President and Mr. Vinze, Secretary of the Bombay Bharat Sneha Samvardhak Mandal are going to organise a collection of funds for the Indian Women's University in Bombay and its suburbs and they intended to make a beginning on the Dasra Day, i.e., 28th of September.

"JOURNAL'S" APOLOGY ONLY HALF-HEARTED

Mr. Baker Argues Against Magistrate's Suggestion To Drop Up Charge In Shaukat Ali-Sadanand Case

Maulana Shaukat Ali was further cross-examined on Monday at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in the case in which Mr. S. Sadanand and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Editor and Printer of the "Free Press Journal" are being charged under section 500 I.P.C. for defamation. The charges are in respect of certain articles published in the "Free Press Journal" in May 1932.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga for the accused confined his cross-examination on Monday, to prove that the complainant was chiefly responsible for the sudden awakening among the Muslims to form Volunteer corps and also to obtain for them a club for physical culture Counsel also wanted to establish that Maulana Shaukat Ali knew that the Muslim Volunteer Corps were using Ambulance cars during the riots. The Maulana refused to admit that he was aware of Ambulance cars being used by Muslim volunteers belonging to the Central Khilafat but he qualified his answer by saying that it was probable that some of the volunteers attached to the Hilali Ahmed Free Emergency Hospital may have used Ambulance cars placed at the disposal of the Hospital but he was not personally aware of it.

COMPLAINT AGAINST J. J. HOSPITAL

Answering questions put to by Mr. Kanuga about the Hilali Ahmed Free Emergency Hospital, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that Dr. Sheikh was in charge of the Hospital which owed its origin to Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed who was the prime mover. Witness admitted having visited the Red Cross Free Emergency Hospital and also acknowledged the fact that he had written an article in the "Khilafat", praising the noble act of organisers. He also stated that the passages appear in the article to the effect that in the J. J. Hospital Mohamedans did not receive the comfort and treatment that should be meted to a patient was correct, as he had received several complaints about it.

Mr. Kanuga asked Maulana Shaukat Ali wi ether it was his case that the Muslim volunteers never used any Ambulance cars during the riots. Witness said that his case was that the Muslim volunteers never owned any Ambulance cars and, therefore, he took exception to the publication that "blood stained knives were found there.

HALF-HEARTED APOLOGY?

The Magistrate observed that as the Editor of the "Free Press Journal" had published an apology for the publication of the passage objected to by the complainant, the charge in respect of that particular article might be now dropped.

Mr. Baker stated that the apology was published in a half-hearted manner and apart from that the charges against the accused were in respect of three articles published in the "Free Press Journal". Counsel also contended that Mr. Kanuga's line of cross-examination would go to prove that "blood stained" knives were actually found in the ambulance cars.

MADAHV BAUG INCIDENT

Mr. Kanuga then asked witness whether the incident at Madhav Baug had not given the cause for ill-feeling among the Hindus and Mohamedans. Witness said that he personally attached very little importance to the Madhav Baug incident. The cause of the ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mohamedans arose, witness stated, because of the refusal of the Mohamedans to join the Hindus in the civil diobedience movement. Ever since the Nehru Report the feelings between the Muslim and Hindu leaders have been strained, said Maulana Shaukat Ali.

HINDUS AND GURKHAS

Counsel then tendered an article written by Maulana Shaukat Ali under the caption "The Bombay Riots and a few Truths" in the "Khilafat" of May 20. In it Mr. Kanuga pointed witness had stated that the Hindus had hired 60 Gurkhas to defend the Hindus against the Muslims.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday at 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Women's Conference on Labour held under the auspices of the National Women's Council on Saturday, Lady Vidyagouri R. Nilakanth (5th from the left) presided on the occasion.

APPEAL TO CASTE HINDUS

Mahatma Asks Them To Love Harijans

MEETING AT NAGPUR

Citizens Reaffirm Their Faith In Yerovda Pact On Harijan Day

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

"Harijan Day" was observed here yesterday. In the evening a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj.

Mr. Karidker, a pleader, moved a resolution reaffirming their faith in the Yerovda Pact. Mr. Baji Rao seconded the resolution.

Mr. Duncan supporting the resolution said that if Hinduism was to give any message to the world it was the presence of God every where.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE.

Mahatma Gandhi's following message for the Harijan Day was read:—"I hope that on the occasion of "Harijan Day" all caste Hindus will have pure love in their hearts for their Harijan brothers and sisters as a consequence of which caste Hindu brothers and sisters will realise greater necessity for oradicating untouchability."

Mr. Walunjker then announced that 145 wells and 36 temples were opened for Harijans during the year in Wardha Tehsil.

During the day Dr. Spiegal and others swept Harijan houses.—A. P.

GIVE HARIJANS MORE RIGHTS

Appeal To Caste Hindus On Third "Harijan Day"

Pursuant to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, Sunday was observed as the third "Harijan Day" when sanitary rounds were taken and Bhajan Kirtans were performed by the different Ward and District Committees of the Board.

A gathering was held at Valpakhadi in the morning under the presidentship of Mrs Meghbhen Kantawala. Harijan boys and girls under the guidance of Mr. Shamji Master played sports. About a dozen boys and girls were awarded prizes.

At Pathar Bandar Bhajan Kirtan was held and a dramatic performance was staged by Harijan Amateurs residing at Cochin Street.

KIRTANS.

A Kirtan was performed at Gamdevi Temple at 6 p.m. by Mr. Shethe which was attended by prominent gentlemen and Harijans.

Two other Kirtans were also held, one in "F" Ward and the other in "G" Ward, Rao Bahadur Bole taking an active part in the performances.

In the evening a social gathering was held in the open terrace of the Servants of India Society's Home which was attended by many leading citizens and depressed class leaders. Almost all the students, who receive scholarships from the Board, were present. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, who presided over the function, in a short speech, exhorted the students to be more deserving to receive scholarships and stressed the importance of education as one of the best means of ameliorating their social disabilities, hurled upon them by caste-Hindus.

"MORE RIGHTS TO UNTOUCHABLES."

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the Board's auspices at Vanita Vishram Hall when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided. Prominent amongst those present were: Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukthankar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, and Mr. P. Baloo and others.

The meeting passed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society, is firmly of the opinion that the social and religious disabilities from which the Harijans suffer are detrimental to the welfare of the Hindu community and it emphasises the urgent need for removing them by allowing Harijans all the civic rights at present enjoyed by the caste-Hindus and admitting them voluntarily to all public temples."

GANDHI JAYANTI

KHADI SALES.

The Khadi Sales for Sunday the 24th inst. amounted to Rs. 5,000.

HARDIKAR LEAVES FOR HUBLI

Will Settle Future Programme After Seeing Pt. Jawaharlal

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal, (declared unlawful), who after his release from the Sabarmati Jail stayed in Bombay for ten days to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, left for Hubli on Monday night. Several Seva Dal workers and admirers of the Doctor were present on the platform to give a send off.

It is understood that Dr. Hardiker, after halting for a day at Poona will reach Hubli on Wednesday and take rest for about a week. He will then leave for Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

His future programme will be settled after his meeting with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow.

KASTURBA TO OPEN KHADI BHANDAR

WARDHA, Sept. 25.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi accompanied by Miraben will open a Khadi Bhandar at Nagpur on October 2.—A. P.

GANDAO TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Upper Mohmand Lashkar Dispersed

SIMLA, Sept 25

A communique states that the dispersal of the Upper Mohmands Lashkar is confirmed.

Arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of troops from Gandao.—A. P.

ABERDEEN-MOTHERWELL DRAW

LONDON, Sept 25

In the Scottish League the First Division match between Aberdeen and Motherwell resulted in draw (1/1).—Reuter.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED!

"Not Entitled To Sit In Parliament"

NO JURISDICTION FOR SUB-JUDGE

High Court Dismisses Poona Doctor's "Unique" Appeal

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Dr. Shridhar Kelkar of Poona against the judgment of the First Class Sub-Judge dismissing his suit.

The plaintiff's suit was against the Secretary of State for India, for a declaration that the defendant was not entitled to sit in the British Parliament as a representative of a constituency, that he had no right to draw a salary from the British Treasury and that he was not responsible to Parliament.

The sub-judge in dismissing the suit observed that this was a unique case such as had never been brought in a court before the plaintiff had not shown any cause of action. The judge held that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Murphy summarily dismissed the appeal.

CITY FATHERS CHALLENGE MAYOR

Continued from Page 1

in the hall at this time, and Mr. Mody got up and said in his 20 years' experience he never heard the Chair being challenged that way.

At this time half a dozen councillors got up and began to shout at the top of their voices challenging the Mayor.

Mr. Talpade asked the Mayor to take counsel's oponion on the question raised by Dr. Deshmukh.

Mayor: I rule that this is in order.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: You are deciding wrongly. It will be challenged in another place.

The House again became unwieldy and noisy and the Mayor put the amendment of Dr. Deshmukh to the vote and declared it lost. A poll was demanded but it was not granted. The Mayor then immediately put the proposition to the vote and without declaring how many voted for or against it announced it as carried midst shouts of "shame" "shame."

After the meeting the following requisition to call a Special Meeting was handed over to the Secretary signed by several councillors:

We the undersigned members of the Corporation request you to call a Special Meeting of this Corporation to consider the following resolution.

"This House regrets the action of His Worship the Mayor in adopting the following irregular arbitrary, unfair and improper procedure during the meeting of the Corporation held on 25th September 1933.

"1. He declared the result of the poll on the motion for closure on a resolution of address to the Governor without their being a proper report from the Tellers.

"2. He refused to put the motion for adjournment moved by Mr. M. N. Talpade and seconded by Mr. L. G. Pradhan to the vote of the House.

"3. That he took vote on Dr. Deshmukh's amendment but did not count them and declared the result without granting the poll for which a written request was made in proper order.

"4. That he adopted a similar illegal procedure on the main resolution as he did on the amendment mentioned in para 3."

(Signed) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Govindlal Shivlal, M. N. Talpade, Mohanlal Desai, L. G. Pradhan, Maniben Kara, D. S. Babrekar and others.

Surprise Raids On City Gambling Dens

13 Persons Arrested From Chowpatty Grand "Club" And Rs. 4,000 In Cash Recovered By Bombay C. I. D.

The Bombay C. I. D. carried out two surprise raids on Saturday on the Billiard "Rooms" that have sprung up in the city like mushrooms and where promiscuous gambling is being carried on in utter defiance of the Prevention of Gambling Act.

RAID ON TWO CLUBS

Armed with a special warrant, the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police raided two Billiard Clubs on Saturday. Inspector Achrekar and Sub-Inspectors Pednekar and Gavde roped in the New Grand Club at Chowpatty and Dy. Inspector Salasker and Sub-Inspector Savant visited the Mani Mansion at Sandhurst Road under cover of the night.

As it was the race day, the police sent marked notes and chits to the Club with bets on the races through a "punter".

ARRESTS AND SEIZURE

After laying their plans with a Machiavellean strategy, the C. I. D. entered the premises of the New Grand Club, Babula Mansion, Chowpati, where they discovered 13 persons who, it is alleged, were playing counters. They also seized Rs. 4,000 in cash on the arrested persons.

One Manekji D Patel, the Secretary of the Club was taken into custody.

SANDHURST ROAD RAID

In the meanwhile, the police at Sandhurst Road seized a number of "Satta" betting slips and Rs. 38 in cash.

It is understood that there was a subterranean "business" link between these two houses. It is alleged that the betting slips received at the Sandhurst Road Club were passed on to the New Grand Club at regular intervals. It was on this score that the C. I. D. hit upon the ingenious plan of a simultaneous raid.

The arrested persons have been bailed out by the police and the cases will come up before the Magistrate shortly.

NOT REVOLT BUT MASSACRE

Dimitroff Bursts Out on Reichstag Fire Trial

(Special Cable)

LEIPZIG, Sept. 25.

There was a tedious examination of the political past of the accused in the Reichstag fire trial. The Bulgarian Taneff lacked sparkle shown by the dynamic Dimitroff, but he well held his own with the judge who asked whether he was engaged in any revolutionary movements in 1925. "It was no revolutionary movement" quietly retorted Taneff "but 20,000 Bulgarians were massacred by the Government."

Ex-deputy Torgler like Dimitroff, used to hustings, thundered his right to make a speech. He said: "For five months I was kept in chains night and day, conscious of my innocence. I have nothing to do with Reichstag fire directly or indirectly."

PATHETIC FIGURE

Van der Lubbe, deathly pale, his head drooping listlessly and hands joined, as if they were still manacled, admitted he had declared that it was necessary to set fire to the public buildings to provoke storm and inflame the people.

LATER

The Court is still engaged in probing the political past of the accused Reichstag fire trial. There has not yet been any sign of evidence for outbreak itself.

Dimitroff's sister gave evidence in the morning and exchanged frequent affectionate smiles with her brother. The judge told her to desist "as this was a serious business" She was not sworn because she was relative of the accused and entitled not to reply the questions if she did not wish.

DIMITROFF WARNED

She described her efforts to be brief, reading Paris counsel for her brother's defence and quoted her brother's letters showing that his activities were entirely connected with Bulgarian communism.

Dimitroff was twice warned to behave himself.

"CAPITALIST MENTALITY"

What Analysis Of Revised Rates Of Pay For Services Reveals

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept 25

Since the publication of the revised rates of pay for future entrants in the Government of India Services, there has been a good dea of searching analysis of the comparative scale of reductions in each service.

The main complaint I have heard is that the revised rates are merely illustrative of the "Capitalist mentality" of the present Government. This charge is levelled at by the fact that reductions made in the lowest scale are much greater than in the higher scales of services.

SECRETARIAT SERVICES

Confining observations to Secretariat services, it is pointed out that in regard to clerks and typists in the third division, the reduction made represents 33 1/3 per cent, whereas in the next higher, (clerks in the second division), it is 20 per cent and further next above, (regarding assistants), it is 03 per cent. This criticism is in respect of the starting salary of each grade mentioned. Of course, regarding the maximum salary fixed, there is a proper sliding scale of reduction which is understandable.

DENNING'S EXCHANGE HERESIES

(Continued from page 6)

in the prices of agricultural commodities which brought about an adverse balance of trade which again tended to weaken exchange. The opportunity to seriously consider the adoption of 1s. 4d. ratio was thrown to the winds and Government followed its usual policy of "muddling through."

BACK-DOOR PREFERENCE.

When on 21st September 1931 England went off the Gold standard and the Government of India declared its intention to link the Rupee to sterling and not to gold, this was against the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission. It had definitely rejected the proposal to link the Rupee to sterling. There were then three courses open to Government. Firstly to link the Rupee to gold, secondly to link it to Sterling and thirdly to allow it to find its own level.

Government selected the least satisfactory measure from India's point of view. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place it was "Imperial preference by the back-door" as Mr. Birla put it. Sterling and the Rupee depreciated simultaneously in terms of foreign currencies which naturally discouraged imports from foreign countries and simultaneously it meant encouragement to imports from the United Kingdom as the Rupee was linked to Sterling. Secondly it gave a backing to Sterling which was depreciating fast.

RISE IN GOLD.

The depreciation of Sterling and consequently of the Rupee meant an appreciation of gold, hence the price of gold rose rapidly. This rise in the price of gold gave an opportunity to the hoarders of gold to sell it at a higher price than that at which it was purchased. This has been called "Distress gold." The Rupee had depreciated in terms of foreign currencies, which meant that if gold was shipped to other countries still on the Gold standard, we could receive more Rupees than before. Thus if gold was exported to say America, we would have received more rupees per Dollar.

This led to the much criticised and unprecedented exports of gold. The policy for any nationally-minded Government at this point would have been to put an embargo on the exports of gold. This was exactly the policy followed by Japan, who subsequently went off the gold standard—the apt pupil of an illustrious preceptor. But the Indian Government refused to accept such proposals and the exports continued. This is an extreme example of internationalism. Why did England go off the gold standard? Was it not to put a stop to the exports of gold from England?

A WRONG POLICY.

Sir Howard Denning commenting on this says, "fortunately the export of gold had continued." How it is fortunate—of course from a national point of view—one cannot understand. Government was urged in its policy not in a spirit of internationalism but by a desire to give a helping hand to England. Sterling was able to keep its nose above water only because of the exports of gold from India, otherwise the bottom would have been knocked out very soon.

These exports have adversely affected India from another point of view. That gold, though it was coming from the so-called hoards, would have been useful as a backing to notes after the reserve bank is established. Once confidence in the notes is established people would have exchanged gold for notes and thus it would have strengthened the national reserve. Hence, at this critical juncture the exports of gold were not desirable. No country in the world can permanently maintain a favourable balance of trade by the exports of gold. The natural solution for the problem is to build a formidable export trade by other means especially by stabilising currency on sound basis.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay inspected the Poona Contingent (A.F.I.) on Sunday.

THIRD HARIJAN DAY IN SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Sept. 25.

The third Harijan day was observed yesterday by the residents of Ghatkopar and Mulund at the respective places, when the local workers exhorted the gathering to eradicate the evil of untouchability and to buy khaddar in large quantities with a view to helping the poor spinners and weavers, who formed **a majority of the Harijans.**

PRINTING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

Three Double Feeder Printing Machines in complete working order with Motors starters and other accessories For Sale

Size of Two Machines—35 x 45
Size of One Machine—42 x 52

These machines can print four pages at least 3000 copies per hour.

The Machines can be seen at the Bombay Samachar Printing Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay

For price and other information write to or see the

MANAGER
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
at the above address.

LONDON LETTER

Gandhiji's Retirement Intrigues Britishers

British Communists Are Disappointed With Jawaharlal, While V. J. Patel And Subash Bose Are Showing Leanings Towards Fascism

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

Indian politics in Britain continue to take a second class position. The general impression created in this country is that the British imperialists have very tactfully crushed Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Congress. Before the last war Lord Haldane was War Minister in the Asquith Cabinet and was considered a great friend of Germany, which he had described to be his spiritual home. He had openly declared that Germans and Britishers were brothers and sisters. He had also declared that he would make no preparations for war against Germany as it would be a fratricidal war. After the outbreak of hostility with Germany in 1914, the late Lord Northcliffe, who was then a power in Fleet Street, demanded that Lord Haldane should be tried for high treason against his country in face of obvious war danger from Germany. Lord Haldane then explained and satisfied the public that his pretensions for friendship with Germany were intended to deceive the Germans and that in reality he had made all preparations for war by creating a Territorial Army scheme.

History might some day reveal that Lord Irwin was another of such master diplomats of Great Britain. He saw the nation-wide mass discontent in India and he carefully directed the revolutionary upsurge in the hearts of the masses into the channels of a Congress movement by taking strong repressive measures against the Mahatma and the Congress. He thus gave to both the appearance of a formidable leadership of a coming revolution. Then he preferred friendship and admiration to Mahatma Gandhi and thereby obtained the fatal Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

GANDHI AND ROTHERMERE.

Subsequently the highly skilled British politicians utilised Mahatmaji's visit to London as a sort of an exhibition to show to the world the political bankruptcy of the Indian leader from a Western standpoint. After this period of endless compromises and unpreparedness to meet an ultimate unfavourable situation they have now changed their tactics and have begun to devise ways and means to withdraw even those petty reformist concessions which they felt to be necessary as a minimum at the time of the working of the Simon Commission.

A short article in one of Rothermere's newspapers yesterday may be said to sum up the British political opinion on the Indian situation with special reference to Mahatma Gandhi. It says, "His (Gandhi's) style of renunciation, with its wails about the bitter cup of agony and the darkness of his position, is typical of this political fanatic. Wearing the mask of the ascetic, Gandhi is one of the greatest showmen of the world. His reiterations for peace are never convincing and his programme for reform is not very helpful. It is not surprising that Congress is choosing now between the personal struggle of Gandhi with the British authorities and what they are pleased to call the larger national issue of freedom. As a world advertiser of India's alleged grievances, Gandhi had personality. He looked and acted the part to perfection, but he has been found out. Nominally, he will remain a leader, but Congress and the outside world are no longer impressed by the "fast unto death tactics."

COMMUNISTS DISAPPOINTED.

It needs no emphasis to point out that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru had never been and still has not been a "persona grata" with any of the British official circles. His decision to subordinate his political outlook to Mahatma's dictatorship has also been intensely deplored by the Communist and "militant" circles in Britain. We may recall here that after Shapurji Saklatvala's visit to India in 1927 and his survey of the Indian situation, the "militant" and anti-imperialist elements here have persistently held that the person who will openly fight and oppose Gandhi in India and would not submit to any of his policy even under the excuse of diplomacy will be the only person who could lead an effective fight against British imperialism. Judging by this standard J. N. has been a big disappointment to the Communists.

Add to this, the telegraphic summary of J. N's conversations with the Mahatma in Poona has caused further disappointment to them. Arguing the position one of them assured me last night that this is not because J. N. is not preaching Communism but because "he is still reluctant to shake off Gandhi's leadership as a reactionary philosophy hostile to the liberty and honour of the Indian people."

One of the telegrams from India represented J. N. to say that he is expecting capitalism to collapse in the next five years after which J. N. would launch out a big scheme of redistribution of wealth in India on Socialist basis. My Communist critics see in this philosophy of fatalism an exact duplicate of the tactics of Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. They believe that considering the enormous evils of these two systems which are both closely co-related every anti-imperialist must actively fight day and night to bring about an early collapse of capitalism without waiting in the foolish hope of capitalism collapsing through its own disease at the end of five or fifty years.

NO AUTHENTIC LEADER?

As Mahatma has decided to withdraw from active politics, conversations in Indian circles in London centre round the new leadership in India. Subash Bose is treated as a person of ordinary political tactics without any fresh vigour in him. Those who asked him to preside over the recent Indian political conference in London are now complaining that his presidential speech had several internal contradictions and after the speech he has been more hesitating than before in communicating with his London friends actively associated with the Conference. These Indians point out that Mr. Bose made references to economic conditions and Socialist needs of India in his speech but he has so far failed to propound or to advocate any specific Socialist programme for India.

The other figure that attracts attention at the present moment is Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. To an overwhelming number of his compatriots, the ambition of Patel seems to have centred round the revival of the old Swaraj Party, which, his critics say, had assisted him to be the Speaker of the Delhi Assembly. At Amsterdam or in Dublin or in New York, V. J. Patel packed his speeches with undue admiration for the Mahatma, in spite of the incongruity of such panegyrics with the other portions of his speeches. Now suddenly V. J. Patel wants everybody to believe that Gandhi by his very nature and temperament has been unfit for political leadership! Such an observation naturally leads his critics to ask about his own political fitness as he discovered only late in the day "the fundamental, natural and temperamental unfitness" of his leader. V. J. Patel's critics argue that his present opposition to Mahatmaji is merely to bring about a reversion to a humdrum parliamentary policy that will enable him to secure a Ministry or Speakership.

UNHEALTHY SURROUNDINGS.

In this connection it is feared that the present compulsory stay on the Continent of Subash Bose and Vithalbhai Patel is very unhealthy for their politics. The Continent, as your readers are aware, at the present moment abounds in Fascism. In Germany and in Italy, it is the recognised rule and in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland it is the guiding spirit of their tottering governments. Bose and Patel are trying to overcome the shock they have received by the alleged failure of Gandhi by casting their glance round about for a new political policy and a new programme. Wherever they turn their eyes during their Continental travels, they come across Fascism. And Fascism has an outward nationalist glamour as well as a Socialist pretence which could easily dupe unwary strangers, not trained in Socialist policy. In fact, the Bengal patriot has now and again expressed his admiration for some great good in Continental Fascism.

Compared to the huge Indian question, the small Iraq occupied a large place in the minds of British politicians during the week. It is an open secret that even in the inner governmental circles all persons are not well versed in the Iraqui diplomacy. The sudden death of King Feisal has, therefore, left them wondering whether it would mean the loss of a friend of Britain or whether the occasion could be turned to advantage to increase British control and influence during the early years of the rule of the young and inexperienced Ghazi who was educated in one of the English Public Schools. British policy in Iraq will, therefore, require close watching during the next few months.

BRITISH JUSTICE

A new situation in Britain's imperial affairs has been created by the unexpected developments in Bechuanaland. One wonders if the little incident would create for the African Negroes the same great fight that Indians had over the Ilbert Bill during the regime of Lord Ripon. Any way what astounds everybody most is that the Englishmen who a few months ago were lecturing to the Russians about the sanctity of fair and calm judicial trial have considered themselves perfectly right in sending an admiral with two hundred blue jackets, rifles and bayonets, large naval guns, artillery, armoured cars and howitzers with all the frightfulness of a militant display to teach the uncivilized Negroes how to conduct such a trial! The new Indian political group in London in association with the Negro Welfare League of London are, I am told, oranising a series of public meeting in Britain on this issue.

The British newspapers which believe in Britain's imperial mission are extolling their admiral's prompt action of interfering with the course of justice of another foreign State like Bechuanaland and yet the same papers are adversely criticising the Commission of International Lawyers that has commenced its work to enquire into the causes of the Reichstag fire. The report of the Commission will be available on Monday or Tuesday and one can scarcely foretell what its result or effects might be. Still every one must recognise that this is quite a new departure in giving a judicial and trained application of mind to public opinion on acts of injustice and barbarities conducted by any government in their own country. Within twenty-four hours after the fire an opinion was expressed that those who are accused of the crime are not only innocent but the heads of the Government which arrested them are themselves guilty of the crime, which they committed to gain their political object. The Brown Book issued by an International Committee puts forward a large amount of evidence to prove the above contention. However, to avoid the danger of a political public opinion being wrongly formed under excitement, this Commission of international lawyers, first of its kind in history has been set up to go in the matter fully and calmly. The proceedings of the first two days have been of a calm and dignified character and very important witnesses, such as the Secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party of Germany, the President of the Labour Party, two ex-Cabinet Ministers of the late German Government and two well-known professors and journalists, have so far been examined.

EINSTEIN OPPOSES COMMUNISM.

From his log cabin somewhere in Norfolk Professor Einstein has sent out a letter defining his position in regard to the Socialist and Communist movements. The professor had received a letter from friends enclosing a copy of the "Communist Social System." Great controversy is raging in Belgium, France and other countries regarding the professor's political opinions. The professor's letter in reply is clear and unequivocal. He says: "I have been sent and have read with interest the revealing pamphlet published by the Labour Party. Like other intellectuals who feel it their duty to serve the cause of human progress to the best of their ability, I have been the victim of a misunderstanding as to the true objects of certain organisations which are in truth nothing less than camouflaged propaganda in the service of Russian despotism. In ignorance of their true purpose I have taken no steps to prevent the use of my name by the "Workers' International Relief" and the "Anti-War Movement" or the abuse of it by similar organisations, but would now like to state that I have never favoured Communism and do not favour it now. The danger of these organisations lies in this that they may mislead sincere friends of human progress and real freedom. In my opinion any power must be the enemy of mankind which enslaves the individual by terror and force whether it arises under a Fascist or Communist flag. All that is valuable in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded to the individual."

ROWDY SCENES AT FLOOD RELIEF MEETING

Hirelings And "Agent Provocateurs" Try To Wreck Peaceful Conduct Of Gathering By Hurling "Champals" At President And Audience

(From A Correspondent)

CHANDA, Sept. 21.

Owing to incessant and heavy rains during the last week the whole district was plunged into a great disaster which caused irreparable damage to the crops and cattle. The biggest rivers Wardha and Watnaganga which flow through this District most, prominently, being over flooded, pressed their water back through their tributaries on the 15th and 16th September 1933 and thus caused severe damage to the big towns and villages situated on them. Chanda is situated on the confluence of Virahi and Zarpat the small sublets of Wardha River.

Everybody was seeking a place for shelter and crowds of people were flocking helter-skelter to the affected areas. Hundreds of small huts belonging to the poor harijans and others situated in the low level near the Fort-wall fell prey to the heavy floods. Nearly 1200 houses tumbled down and 5000 souls rendered homeless in Chanda proper.

ON ROOF FOODLESS

Harrowing tales of woe and agonies are pouring from several villages in the District. It is reported that several villages have become untraceable. A report from Ralegaon village in Warora Tahsil states that the whole village is under water. Some residents of the village were sitting on the roof of one big house for three days without food. Reports from Ballarshah too, are very heartrending. According to the official report nearly 40 villages in the District have suffered damage from this flood and several thousands have become homeless. Total number of casualties is not yet known.

BENEVOLENCE SERVICES

During the floods Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh volunteers have rendered most valuable services to the sufferers. Volunteers of the Sangh were scattered throughout the affected areas and they were seen helping the sufferers even at the cost of their lives. Similarly, our popular D. S. P. Mr. T. A. Bambawale had adopted very prompt measures in taking out the people of the affected parts off their homes. He was seen patrolling with his assistants and posse of sepoys the whole town during the days and nights. Gandhi-Seva-Mandal and other Seva-Samiti's distributed free corn to the helpless. Messrs Babasaheb Deshmukh, Dadasaheb Kowale, Abasaheb Chendke, Bhagwat, Dewalkar, Ramchandrrao Deshmukh, Hastak, Sirras and other prominent leaders visited the flood striken parts and promised help to the sufferes whatever they could.

HOOLIGANISM IN RELIEF MEETING

Rashtriya Mnadal under the guidance of its revered leader Mr. Babasaheb Deshmukh is contemplating to raise a heavy fund to help the shelterless people. Mr. Babasaheb with his colleagues has begun in right earnest the work of collecting funds. A monstrous meeting of the citizens of Chanda was held on Tuesday the 19th to discuss the grave situation that has arisen from the flood havoc. Dr. Shankarrao was in the chair. Messrs Bhayyasaheb Hastak, Dadasaheb Kowale, Nanaji Puranik, Abdul Razzaq and Babarao Wekhande dealt on the various subjects regarding the recent havoc and measures to be adopted for the relief of the sufferers. Number of resolutions were also passed.

The meeting was altogether a success but for the Secretary of the so called Congress Sewa Samiti who raised an inauspicious signal of rowdyism and thereby tried to disperse the meeting held for discussing the grave matters relating to the relief of the poor. Some hooligans and hirelings tried to throw 'chapals' at the president and the audience. Mr. Dadasaheb Kowale marking the grave situation sprung on the dias and requested the audience to have a patient hearing to Mr. Abdul Razaq who was going to refute the unfounded allegations of the so called Secretary, Sewa Samiti. Mr. Kowale and the public condemned the action of Mr. Dwadashiwar a rash and thoughtless youth.

After everything was quiet, Mr. Razzaq gave smart replies to the Secretary and his rowdy followers. Dr. Shankarrao the President elect of the meeting summed up the proceedings in a very beautiful way and announced the meeting dispersed.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ORISSA

1,500 Villages Destroyed, 3 Lacs Homeless

Orissa is noted for its poverty even during normal times. Its skeletons outnumber those in any other province in India.

A great calamity has come down upon such a miserable province.

Imagine the plight of the homeless.

Imagine the piteous cries of the tender children left to the mercy of the nature.

These unfortunate brothers, sisters and children may pull on for some days without food. But what about clothings?

They must be saved without any delay from the ravages of sun, cold and rain.

Citizens of Bombay, rise to the occasion, make the best use of your money and send to Orissa bales and bales of Khadi.

MYSORE FOSTERS SUGAR INDUSTRY

Legislation To Be Introduced To Safeguard Cane Growers

A Bill to provide for the fostering and development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding sugarcane growers in the Mysore State, will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Representative Assembly.

In the statement of the general principles of the Bill it is stated that in view of the growth of sugarcane cultivation in recent years and the increasing stimulus to the establishment of sugar-factories, it is found necessary to take steps for the orderly development of sugarcane production and of the methods of securing co-operation between the sugar-cane grower and the factory owner. As the area under sugarcane in Mysore will largely increase, especially in the Irwin Canal area, need is likely to arise for more factories. The Government therefore consider it desirable that some control should be exercised over the establishment of factories for ensuring that the industry is organised as far as possible on lines which would make for its stability and for proper co-ordination of the interests of its agricultural and manufacturing sides and preventing unhealthy competition. The measures considered necessary for such control are principally the licensing of factories and the fixation of a minimum price at which sugar-cane shall be purchased by a factory, thus ensuring to the agriculturists a reasonable price for their cane.

It is proposed to prohibit the establishment and maintenance of factories without licence and empower the Government to license afctories and to prescribe conditions in respect of the place where the factory is to be located, the area of its operation and the price or prices at which the factory should purchase the sugar-cane. Penalties are provided for contravention of the provisions of this measure. Certain safeguards are also provided, such as previous sanction for prosecution under this law and the trial of cases thereunder by a First Class Magistrate.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma &**

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Let Body and Brain Workers

Take from To-day

ZANDU

Draksh-Asava

Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superflous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect and causes no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 2/- only. Postage extra.

N. B.—Money refunded, if not benefitted.

Manager: THE GULZAR TRADING AGENCY Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Importing Castor Oil is Like "Carrying Coals to Newcastle"

INDIA EXPORTS THOUSANDS OF TONS OF CASTOR SEEDS EVERY YEAR AND STRANGE TO SAY, IMPORTS THOUSANDS OF CASES OF CASTOR OIL IN BLUE BOTTLES

"SWASTIK MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL" IS PACKED IN CLEAR WHITE BOTTLES:—

QUALITY PERFECT

—DRAWN EXCLUSIVELY BY THE COLD PROCESS FROM SELECTED CASTOR SEEDS.

Better Quality Than "SWASTIK" is Impossible

BUY BETTER INDIAN QUALITY

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS OF REPUTE AS GUARANTEED TO PRODUCE RESULTS.

SWASTIK

The SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., BOMBAY

PHONES 22207 60630

82, BASTION RD. FORT.

WANTED RELIABLE AGENTS

SPECIAL RATES WILLINGLY QUOTED FOR LARGE REQUIREMENTS.

THE MARK OF QUALITY

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

TRADE MARK

MADE IN INDIA BY INDIAN LABOUR **LOHIS**

Lohis No.	60	108"x50"	Rs. 12/-	Each.
" "	3	108"x54"	" 6/-	"
" "	26	106"x50"	" 5/2	"
" "	26	90"x45"	" 4/2	"
" "	511	108"x54"	" 10/8	"

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES TO DEPT. 51

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE

Messrs KAPURCHAND AND CO., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.

Lalimli Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

SPREAD AND CULTURE OF HINDI LANGUAGE

H. H. Rajasaheb Of Nagod Compliments Ladies Of Bangalore On Their Keen Interest In India's "Lingua Franca" At Opening Of Karnatak Hindi College

BANGALORE, Sept. 23.

The Raja Saheb of Nagod presided over the Convocation and the inauguration of the Karnatak Hindi College, Reading Room and Library held under the auspices of the Hindi Prema Mandal. In the course of his speech he observed.

It gives me immense pleasure to behold the vast assemblage of Hindi lovers and my confidence is strengthened for I hold that opinion in common with you all—the love of Hindi. This unique honour conferred upon me makes me feel my incompetency to preside and it is my good fortune to participate in your love towards Indian National language.

SPREAD OF LANGUAGE

Before I open the College, I have to say a word or two regarding the student and the teacher but since I feel myself to be a student, I do not venture to say anything about the teacher. It might be here made known to the students that the culture and spread of Hindi language (Mahavrata), its profound relations with the activity of the society, the elevation of which, is entirely dependent upon the morals and cultures of the student.

Those that are students at present will become tutors later and when they step into the field of action the society will keenly watch over their actions and here I would like to take the opportunity of advising them to realise and to exhibit their merits in the right path.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

It is extremely gratifying to observe that ladies of Bangalore are taking a keen part in the learning of Hindi language and it is a fact that women are more sensitive in realising their responsibilities and it is my desire that men will co-operate harmoniously with them in understanding this sense of duty.

I am given to understand that the Government of Mysore have included Hindi in the Curricula of High School studies, and that they are contemplating to introduce the same in the colleges also—all due to the gracious effort of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and my compliments to His Highness would be superfluous. I expect this Ramarajya will take greater interest in future towards the advancement of Hindi Literature.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY

I am glad to announce that the Hindi Prema Mandal are opening a Reading Room and Library and the hard labours of the Mandal and the preseverance to advance the Hindi Language are really praiseworthy and I am sure it will receive the encouragement and sympathy of the generous public.

In conclusion, the speaker thanked them for the honor done to him in asking him to preside over the deliberations of the evening's pleasant function and to have afforded him an opportunity to express his feelings towards the national language of India.

DR. SOUTHER REACHES AHMEDABAD

Pleasant Three-Hour Journey From Karachi

AHMEDABAD Sept. 25.

Dr. H. S. Souttar, Dr. J. H. Challis and nurse Miss M. A. Bradford arrived at Ahmedabad Aerodrome this morning at 11-45. They were received by Captain Wilder, I.M.S., and Dr. Patel.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dr. Souttar said that they had a pleasant three hours journey from Karachi to Ahmedabad. They thanked the officials of different places who assisted them on their way. They are leaving tonight for Bombay by train.—A.P.

COMMISSION AGENT ROBBED

Police Arrest Two Prostitutes On Suspicion

The story of how a Gujerati Commission Agent was relieved of Rs. 2,440 by a prostitute was narrated before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court Bombay on Monday Munawar Papya and Gulzan Dinsha have been arrested at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday last in connection with this robbery.

The complainant alleged that while driving in a hack Victora on Saturday night along Sandhurst Road he was accosted by the first accused who was also going in a victoria at the time. He was made to get into hack-Victoria and the women wanted him to go with her. He paid her Rs. 2 and got out of the Victoria. Later he missed his wallet which contained Rs. 2,440 in currency notes.

He lodged a complaint and the accused were traced at Foras Road and arrested. The money has not been recovered.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into custody till October 5. to enable the police to complete their investigations.

LIVELY DEBATE IN LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, Sept. 25.

Unusual touch of life at the opening of 14th League Assembly was afforded by the reception to the Chief German delegate Herr Goebbels who was greeted on his appearance with a Nazi salute by an escort of 15 supporters. The disappointing outcome of the World Economic Conference evoked tart comment.

The Norwegian Prime Minister Mowinckel declared that if the most important Powers assembled with almost irreconcilable views, it was clear that fruitful results were unattainable, although smaller nations agreed on the desirability of a particular course. He dwelt on the disastrous effect arising from a failure to arrive at a preliminary agreement on the stabilisation of the dollar and sterling.

In the absence of such an agreement on the stabilisation of the dollar and sterling.—Reuter.

BIOLOGIST VISUALISES WORLD OF HEALTH & PLENTY & LEISURE

(Continued from Page 5.)

compared with that possible for very brief leisure associated with fatigue; nor the difference between compulsory toil and spontaneous work. We have to picture, moreover, the reactions of a community, which, save for a minority has shown itself during recent years to be educable. I do not think it fanciful to believe that our highly efficient national broadcasting service, with the increased opportunities which the coming of short wave-length transmission may provide, might well take charge of the systematic education of adolescents after the personal influence of the schoolmaster has prepared them to profit by it. It would not be a technical education but an education for leisure. Listening to organised courses of instruction might at first be for the few, but ultimately might become habitual in the community which it would specially benefit.

ANOTHER "SOLOMON'S HOUSE"

Though statesmen might have wisdom adequate for the immediate and urgent problems with which it was their fate to deal, there should be a reservoir of synthesised and clarified knowledge on which they could draw. The technique which brought Governments in contact with scientific knowledge, in particular, though greatly improved of late, was still imperfect. In any case, the politician was perforce concerned with the present rather than the future. When civilisation was in danger and society in transition might there not be a Solomon's House recruited from the best intellects in the country with functions similar (mutatis mutandis) to those of Bacon's fancy? A House devoid of politics, concerned rather with synthesising existing knowledge, with a sustained appraisement of the progress of knowledge, and continuous concern with its bearings upon social readjustments—an intellectual exchange where thought would go ahead of immediate problems.

"Most of us have had a tendency in the past to fear the gift of leisure to the majority." Sir Frederick declared. "To believe that it may be a great social benefit requires some mental adjustment and a belief in the educability of the average man or woman. But if the political aspirations of the nations should grow sane, and the artificial economic problems of the world be solved, the combined and assured gifts of health, plenty, and leisure may prove to be the final justification of applied science. In a community advantaged by these each individual will be free to develop his own innate powers, and, becoming more of an individual will be less moved by those herd instincts which are always the major danger to the world."—"Manchester Guardian."

HOW TO KNOW HUNGER

(Continued From Page 5).

for emptying themselves. But that is a point, which it would not be fair to stress in these days, for now it is a far cry from the actuality to the grand ideal of Dietetic Righteousness, and we must hasten slowly, if we would be profited at all.

The proof of the emptying of the stomach, and its beginning to look at rest, is two-fold: first the lightening, noted above, and then the uprising of 'clean' winds from the stomach; these winds are clean, that is, free from smell and taste; the winds that rise up at other times, if they do rise, are unclean, being laden with the smell and taste of some one of the foods then lying on the stomach, whether fermenting, or undergoing normal digestion. The clean winds are few, and often far between. They are due to the gradual shrinking of the stomach, mentioned on a previous occasion; this shrinking is a stage on the evolution of hunger but it is not itself hunger, or a sign of hunger; as I have explained before.

THIRD STAGE-REVIVAL OF STRENGTH AND POWER

As the stomach rests and recuperates, the vital powers concentrate and accumulate in the brain-centres, just as water does in a reservoir, when the irrigation sluices are closed. This explains the far ampler powers of work, and the keener powers of brain, that are enjoyed by the righteous eater, before he eats. From this the follower will see that hunger is, first and foremost, power—is essentially power, and nothing else—never a weakness, nor a sickness.

FOURTH STAGE—MATURITY OF HUNGER

If through all these stages the man has forborne eating, then, and then only, hunger is born. If he still waits without eating, and wtihout enjoying in tiring labour, the hunger matures, and becomes a guarantee of healthy digestion—subject to two conditions, namely, that the stomach is just half loaded, and that the vital powers are not turned aside from the now urgent work of digestion, by engaging in bread-labour, or other effort of body or mind; this latter condition I have set forth and explained in the last two articles.

Whoever has thus far waited with his mind attentive to the states of body described, is now face to face with hunger, and will know it for what it is. Such description of it, as is humanly possible, is attempted in the first volume of Practical Nature-Cure. I close by referring to that description, since I have written enough, just now, and must not exceed my limit.

Another Arrest In Dadar Murder Case

Police Allege They Have Found Gold Chain In Third "Culprit's" Room At Agripada

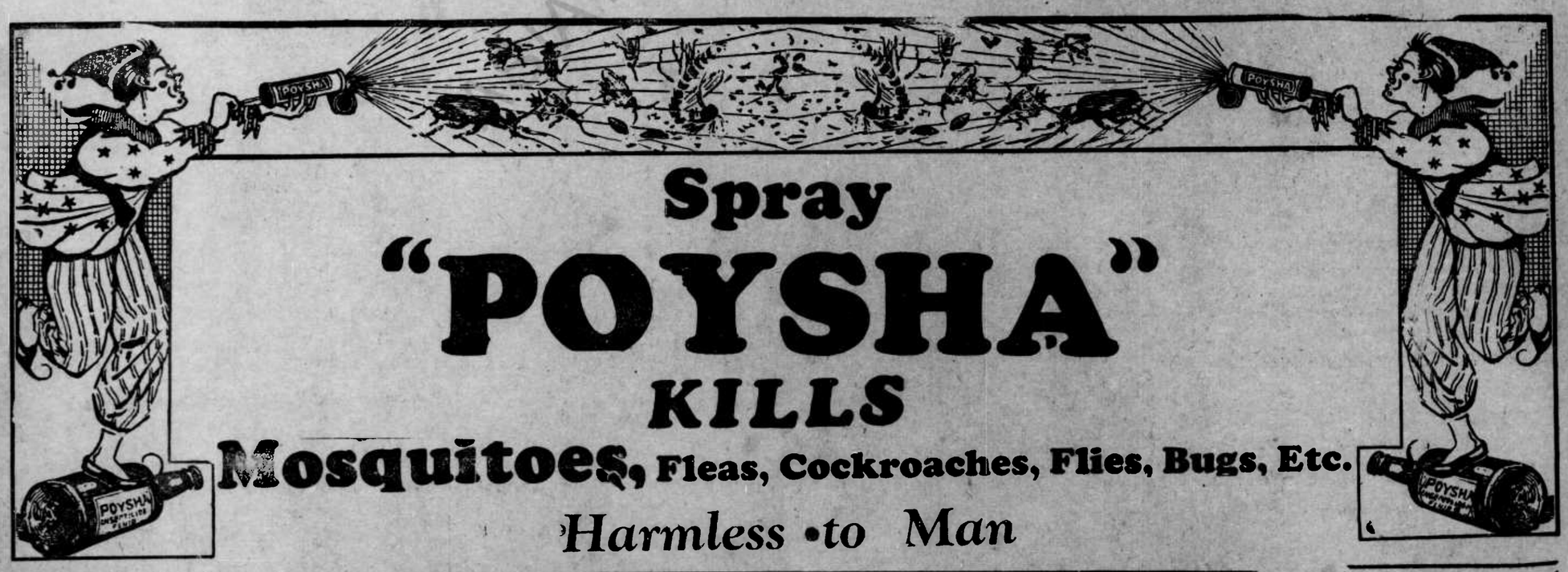
Yet another arrest was made by the City Police in connection with the murder of Mrs. [illegible] Tarapore, which was perpetrated in broad day-light on Tuesday last at the Dadar Parsi Colony. Ezak Evans Patole is the third culprit whom the police have laid by the heels up to now, the first two being Shewantibai, an Ayah in the murdered woman's service, who was arrested on the day of murder, and her cousin, Henry Zaoba Salve who was apprehended on the following day.

When Patole was produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate Dadar, on Monday it was alleged by the police that the man was taken [illegible]'s room at Agripada [illegible] in possession of a gold chain that formed one of the items of jewellery robbed in the course of the murder. This chain is said to have been given to Patole by Salve, who, soon after the murder, took off his blood-sodden clothes, wrapped them up in paper and handed them to the former with instructions to burn them as soon as possible, and that the chain was a gift for his "troubles."

Acceding to the request of Sub-Inspector Sorabji the Magistrate remanded Patole in police custody to appear before him again together with Shewantibai and Salve on October 3.

EVENT
OF THE DAY
HEAR
Master FEROZE
DASTUR
GOLDEN - VOICED
WONDER - BOY
on the
RADIO
And Then
Enjoy his melodies
IN
LAL-E-YAMAN
at
SUPER
TALKIES

'POYSHA' A POSITIVE SAFEGUARD
against PLAGUE, MALARIA and TYPHOID, etc.



Spray
"POYSHA"
KILLS
Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Flies, Bugs, Etc.
Harmless to Man

NOTICE
INSIST ON HAVING "POYSHA" & REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE ADOPTED THE USE OF "POYSHA" INSECTICIDE FLUID AND "POYSHA" SPRAYERS. THE DELIGHTFUL PERFUME AND THE INSECT KILLING POWER OF "POYSHA" AS WELL AS THE MOST ELEGANT PACKING, FINISH & GET-UP HAVE PUT ALL KNOWN INSECTICIDES INTO THE BACKGROUND.

TIN PACKINGS
128 oz.—64 oz.—32 oz.

BOTTLES
10 oz. & 20 oz.

IN BOMBAY, POONA, NASIK, BELGAUM, NAGPUR, SURAT, AHMEDABAD & VARIOUS OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS BY RESPECTABLE PROVISION STORES, CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Sole Distributors in India & Burma:—POY BROTHERS, BOMBAY No. 2.

SOLE STOCKISTS:—
NASIK DISTRICT:
The Nasik Road, Medical & Provision Stores.
East & West Khandesh:
Kanhayalal Hiralal Agarwalla
Agra Road Dhulia.
Belgaum District:
Anant N. Gholba
Khade Bazar, Belgaum.

DEPRESSION WEAKENS AFTER CAUSING HEAVY RAIN IN NORTH

Decrease Predicted In C. P. And Central India

POONA, Sept. 25.

Yesterday's depress on has weakened, and its centre lies this morning between Agra and Jaipur. It has caused fairly widespread rain from northern divisions of Central Provinces to United Provinces and East and North Punjab, rainfall being locally heavy in East Rajputana and West Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India, East Rajputana and local in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and Konkan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, East Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province, Gujarat, and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina one and a half inches; Bhamo a quarter; Cherrapunji one and a half; Dibrugarh, Berhampore, Mymensing Sandheads, Naya Dumka and Purnea a half; Guna three; Barilly one; Gorakhpur and Agra threequarters; Jhansi, Bhopal, Saugor and Hoshangabad a hilf; Kotah, Jhalrapatan, Rajkot and Jaipur three; Ajmer two; Parachinar one; Hissar, Surat and Dharampur a half; Delhi, and Simla a quarter; Madura and Trichinopoly a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the Central Provinces and West Central India, but continue locally in East Rajputana, increase in West United Provinces and East and North Punjab and extend in southwest Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir. Local falls of rain will also recur in North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Southeast Punjab and adjoining divisions of West United Provinces and North Rajputana and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next thirtysx hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 25-9-33 Colaba Point 0.13". Fort 0.20". J. J. Hospital 0.16". Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.08".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 55.22", Fort 85.51", J. J. Hospital 60.67" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 61.19".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 63.36" Fort 70.28". J. J. Hospital 66.52"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 81.51". Fort 91.29". J. J. Hospital 84.28"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th September 1933.

Change on 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + 06.4 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (1.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 (1.0 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.99 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 58.07 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slightest intensity at its origin about 5,800 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the Sesmographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21h. 2m. (I. S. T.) on Sunday the 24th September.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-9-33

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 F., a mecrury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Monday, the 25th September 1933, tenders to the amount of £220,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday, the 5th October 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd September 1933.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,79,57,12
Reserve: Coin and bullion:—	
Silver coin in India	94,51,78
Gold bullion in India	29,43,27
Silver bullion in India	10,10,78
Securities (purchase price) in India	45,51,29

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 25th September 1933. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,01,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-3 received approximately 49 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate annas fourteen and pies ten per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Thursday, the 5th October 1933. Successful of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday, the 7th October tenderers should make payment 1933. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Tuesday, the 26th September to Wednesday, the 4th October 1933 at Rs. 99-12-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 21st to the 23rd September 1933 amounted to Rs. 1,33,25,000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

	Bales.
Khandesh	58
Hyderabad-Gaorani	24
N.-W. Provinces	12
Egyptians	90
East Africans	249
Total Cotton	463
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,551
Linseed	9,037
Rape, Ral & Mustardseeds	785
Poppyseed	204
Groundnuts	8,209
Castorseed	859
Rice	2,267
Myrabollams	194
Mowraseed	15
Gram	1,006
Joowar	438
Bajree	142
	Tons.
Coal	1,643

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

T T on London.—	
Previous closing	1.3 3/8
To-day's opening	1.3 1/2
To-day's closing	1.3 1/2
Tone—Steady.	

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 24

Alaska Maru, Sasaki, Kobe
Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah

September 25

Chinkoa, Mellor, Calcutta
Clan Kenneth, Browns, Liverpool
Litiopa, Pederson, Miri
Mundra, Wickinson, Karachi
Hilda, Tarabochia, Trieste
Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai

DEPARTURES

September 25

Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste
City of Melbourne, Gardner, Liverpool

September 26

Hilda, Tarabochia, Shanghai

LOADING

September 25

Steamer Mundra for London
Steamer Karanja for Durban

S S Alaska Maru: The O S K steamer Alaska Maru, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S S Jehangir: The T M Company's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 158 pilgrims.

S S Clan Kenneth: The J F Company's steamer Clan Kenneth arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Litiopa: The B S O S & D Company's steamer Litiopa, arrived in harbour on Monday from Miri, with a cargo of Diesel oil

S S Chinkoa: The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo

S S Mundra: The B I S N Company's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Hilda: The Lloyd T Company's steamer Hilda, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Shanghai.

S S Conte Verde: The Lloyd T Company's steamer Conte Verde, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and 71 passengers and hence she sailed for Shanghai etc. with a general and same bottom cargo and 165 through passengers.

S S City of Melbourne: The K N Company's steamer City of Melbourne, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS

September 25

S S Bamora Agents M M and Co from Mohmerak: 41 bundles attari; 27 bales wool; 78 bags skins.

From Bushire: 50 bales cotton; 139 bags almonds; 31 bags almond kernals; 30 bags assofoetida; 48 bags attari; 284 bags gum; 68 bags prvd.

From Bahrein: 550 bags dates.

From B'Abbass: 100 bales cotton; 77 bags raisin; 300 bags dates; 57 bags almonds.

From Muscat: 139 crts pomagranates; 68 bags sardines; 5067 bags dates.

From Verawal: 51 cases ghee.

S S Gondara Agents M M and Co from Rangoon: 10163 bags rice; 15 cases playing cards; 84 pieces teak posts; 688 pieces teak squares; 1282 pieces teak planks; 78000 pieces teak scantlings; 1144 pieces cotton boards.

From Calicut: 202 h/c tea; 133 bags cocoanuts; 149 jottas coir yarn; 60 jottas coir rope; 100 bags coffee.

From Cochin: 356 bundles coir rope; 293 bundles coir yarn; 407 h/c tea.

From Colombo: 500 bags copra.

S S Rawalpindi Agents M M & Co from London: 120 cases provision; 15 cases gin; 21 cases wine; 147 cases whisky; 249 cases beer; 35 cases worsted yarn; 51 cases cigarettes;

From Oporto: 31 cases wine.

From Cherente: 623 cases brandy.

S S President Garfield Agents F F Campbell and Co frsom Los Angeles: 323 bales cotton.

From San Francisco: 50 drums asphalt; 255 drums lubricating oil; 360 cases cvd fruits.

From Kobe: 70 cases cotton piecegoods; 62 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 46 cases silk goods.

From Shanghai: 40 bales raw silk; 33 bales silk yarn.

From Hongkong: 70 bales raw silk; 800 cases fire crackers.

From Canton: 80 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 102 bundles sandalwodo; 399 bundles betelnuts.

From Penang: 895 slabs tin; 300 bags pearl tapioca; 140 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo: 108 bales mattress fibre.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 25

S S Mundra for Hull: 14000 bags castor seed Strauss and Co; 320 bags groundnuts K Harjiwan and Co; 200 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy.

For Havre: 1204 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 247 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros, 450 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For London: 268 bags dill seed 308 bags groundnut kernals K Harjiwan and Co; 100 bags aluminium scrap M G A Husein and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 1300 bags linseed oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 4 bales woollen carpets 113 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Middlesbro': 290 bags buffalo pickers D H Bharucha.

S S Barenfels for Rotterdam: 200 bags kardi seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Piracus: 50 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Salonica: 100 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Syria: 50 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Arracan for Port Said: 6018 bags groundnuts 4550 bags linseed oil cakes Strauss and Co.

S S Alaska Maru for Dairen: 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st to 21st September		25,353
Same time last year		1,15,567
Exports from 1st to 21st September:—	1933/34	1932/33
United Kingdom	955	200
Continent	18,814	5,799
China	5,600	—
Japan	305	67,032
Coast Ports	150	951
U. S. A.	—	—
Total	25,824	73,982
Total exports by rail, 1st to 21st September 1933		11,026
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 21st September 1933		36,423
Same time last year		36,529
Estimated stocks of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 21st September		6,57,847
Same time last year		6,89,780

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st to 9th September 1933	2,711
Same period last year	10,546
Total cotton shipped from 1st to 9th September 1933	7,359
Same time last year	15,069

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The local silver market ruled steady to-day on better Shanghai advices. There was scattered buying and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was quiet. There was increased selling pressure which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a steady decline in prices.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	56	4	0
Aso delivery	56	10	0
Tejimandi	0	9	0
Kartak delivery	56	13	0
Tejimandi	1	4	0
Ready Gold	32	15	6
Aso delivery	32	15	9
Tejimandi	0	8	0
Kartak delivery	33	0	0
Tejimandi	1	3	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 23.

Spot Silver	40 1/2+1 1/8c
September	40.65+65
December	40.95+70
January	41.15+65

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Alexandria, Sept. 23.

SAKELS—	
November	13.19+06
January	13.59+08
March	14.00+07
ASH—	
October	10.59+03
December	10.73+01

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Sept. 25.

Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 25|10; Lowest Rs. 25|8; Closing Rs. 25|10.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 27|0|6; Lowest Rs. 26|14|6; Closing Rs. 27|1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 27|9; Highest Rs. 27|10; Lowest Rs 27|7; Closing Rs. 27|9|6.

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 6|8|3; Closing Rs. 6|8|3.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 255 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready, Rs. 55 per ton.

Tata Steel Co. Asks For Extension Of Protection Period

Slump In Prices And World-Wide Competition Cited As Grounds : Memorandum To Tariff Board

That there should be an adequate protection for another seven years from April 1934 is the case reported to have been made out by the Tata Steel and Iron Company in a memorandum said to have been submitted by the Company to the Tariff Board which has commenced its investigation into the Iron and Steel Industry in Calcutta says the "Hindustan Times" special correspondent in Bombay. The period of the existing scheme of protection beginning with April 1927 has been, according to the Tata's one of extreme difficulty not only for the steel industry in India but for all industries throughout the world.

CURTAILED WORLD PRODUCTION

The output has been reduced and the prices have collapsed to such an extent that the world production of pig-iron for the year ending 1932 was slightly less than half and of steel two-thirds of that of 1913. The prices have similarly fallen below the pre-war level. The same period has witnessed a catastrophic fluctuation in currencies and the raising of Tariff barriers until the United Kingdom with its oldest established iron and steel industry in the world was compelled to adopt the policy of a substantial protection for its industry.

Apart from these world-wide causes the Company had to meet a strike of the first magnitude which put back its progress for a period of two years. The Company has striven against all adverse factors to maintain its output reduce its costs, improve its efficiency, and if it now claims that a further measure of protection is necessary to enable it to meet the world competition under the present conditions. It is only claiming what the much older and better established industries of the world are now enjoying and without which it will be difficult for it to live in competition with them.

Three factors govern the success of the scheme of protection, firstly the cost of production, secondly the volume of production and lastly, the prices at which the products can be sold. As far as the first two points are concerned the Tata's claim that they have done their best. The third point namely, the market I say, is beyond their control. They add that at no time was the world condition so adverse as during the last three years.

PROTECTION FOR 7 YEARS

Concluding, it is emphasised that largely due to the effect of these conditions protection for further seven years is absolutely necessary. Whether these should be in the form of a differential duty or in that of a uniform duty is left to Tariff Board. But the Tatas have emphasised that if on account of the Ottawa Agreement the British products allowed a free entry on a nominal duty their manufacture of pig-iron, etc., should be given preferential treatment in the Empire Markets.

The Tatas have suggested that a protection duty of 7 to roughly 100 rupees per ton should be levied on various forms of steel and iron manufactures rails, sleepers, etc. It has been made out that it is the competition from the Continent and not from Britain that is so very killing.

Bombay Branch:—Devakaran Mansions, Princess St.

THE
CONTINENTAL ACE
HAS THIRTY YEARS OF BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE HISTORY BEHIND IT.

When you look upon the regal beauty of the CONTINENTAL Ace — when you relax in the cushioned comfort of its rich upholstery—when you feel the surge of its powerful 6-cylinder Red Seal engine —when you thrill at the power-control of its centrifugal automatic clutch—you will agree that here indeed is a car worthy of the splendid tradition of faithful service that has grown up around the name CONTINENTAL.

CONTINENTAL is one of the oldest names in the automobile industry. So it speaks authoritatively when it says that in appearance, appointments, and performance you could want no finer car at any price than the ACE. Yet the ACE is exceedingly moderate in cost.

By all means see this remarkable car. We know you will prefer it to cars that cost more but offer less. And once you have sensed the thrill of WINGED POWER, Continental's exclusive sensation of smoothness, no other car will ever be good enough for you.

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO.
Shree Krishnapant Nivas
BOMBAY

Continental RED SEAL Automobiles

IMITATION
Don't expect
WEAK
SPRAYS
to kill elusive ants....
That's a job for the one and only powerful FLIT
Weak imitations which lack FLIT'S remarkable killing power are helpless to cope with swarms of ants. You need FLIT to kill these pests—so don't waste your money on something which claims to be "just as good". FLIT comes only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.
FLIT
FLIT
Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON ACTIVE AND STRONG

Loan Plan & Production Control Bullish Features

RUSSIAN LOAN LIKELY FOR COTTON PURCHASES

Confidence In Higher Prices Increasing

..On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was very active and strong on large buying stimulated by bullish political News.

..President Roosevelt's plan to advance cotton producers at 10 cents per lb. on farmers agreeing to reduce Cotton Acreage by 10 per cent. next year are constructive features.

There will be a general holding movement and increasing confidence in higher prices will attract speculative buying.

.. There is a general deside to buy cotton around present level. It is reported that Reserve Banks in the United States of America will buy on a large scale Government Bonds with new money to expand credit. The loan to Russia against purchases of cotton is also likely to a market factor in the near future.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

As pointed out in the last report, the offer of cash advances at 10 cents per lb. on farmers pledging to reduce acreage next year by 40 per cent. is now confirmed. There was widespread speculative buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Saturday and a rise of 47 points was recorded within the first ten minutes of the opening. This gives an idea that the offer of loan and prospects of acreage reduction next year are regarded constructive features. The market was active and strong on active buying, but later declined on Southern hedge selling. The market closed at a rise of 30 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices rose 35 points at 10.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was also firm on large buying and closed at a rise of 30 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 31 points at 9.91c.

The Census Ginning Report showing the amount of cotton ginned to the 15th September was 31,01,000 bales as compared with 1,394,000 bales ginned to 31st August.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 7 pts. There was good trade buying and offerings were light. Prices reacted on little Eastern selling but near the close there was some trade buying. The market closed quiet, but steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 5.51d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures advanced 7 points with October 4.80, January 4.81 and March 4.78. Egyptian Cotton Futures ring was quiet, but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a rise of 1 to 8 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Advances on the agitation for currency inflation and the weakness of the dollar met with heavy general liquidation on indications that the Administration was resisting inflationary pressure. Many stoploss orders were uncovered on the break thereby improving technical position of the market, while there was active covering and considerable trade buying on the decline accompanying reports of negotiations to finance large sales of cotton to Russia and also due to some talk of possible large sales to France.

Chinese interests were reported to have placed additional orders with spot dealers on decline, while better demand from domestic mills followed last week's activity in goods trade.

Traders generally expect little change in crop estimates in the event of no unusual weather conditions during the remainder of the month. Meanwhile the trend of the market is expected to depend largely on developments at Washington or further progress in connection with the Recovery Programme.

PEGGING OF PRICES.

The "Cotton Trade Journal" states:—

"Cotton men often weary of following, or trying to follow, the many twists and turns in the politico-economic situation at Washington, and wish that they might attend strictly to their own business, which by the way, is of sufficiently large scope in itself to demand the entire time and attention of anybody actively engaged in it. Among the rumours this week in connection with Washington was one to the effect that the Government was getting ready to peg the price. Another rumour was that exponents of 16 cent cotton had gotten the ear of the administration."

DEVALUATION OF DOLLAR.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices sharply advanced on President Roosevelt's approval of the scheme to advance 10 cents per lb. on the 1933 crop to farmers, who will agree to reduce the 1934 acreage from 40 million to 25 million acres.

The possibility of large sales of cotton to Russia, China, and France has also improved domestic spinners' demand.

Regarding currency inflation though the administration seems undecided, with the approach of Congress session, the general opinion seems to be congress representatives will force President to adopt the devaluation of the dollar in consequence of no settlement having been arrived at over International problems.

Although the market is likely to be sensitive to dollar fluctuations with the strong agitation by farmers for higher prices, we prefer purchases on any setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES. ...

N. Y. October highest 10.03 plus 47 (10-9 a.m.) lowest 9.89 plus 28 (11-58 a.m.).

Liverpool October highest 5.43 (10-30 a.m.) lowest 5.40 (11-10 a.m.).

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Roosvelt confirms offer loan 10 cents Lb. farmers agreeing reduce crop 40 per cent. next year, also moves to halt appeals for inflation by raising prices.

New York.—Government lending farmers 10 cents; believe in higher prices.

New York.—Cotton responded to President's Loan plan and reports of further increasing Reserve Banks purchases Government Bonds with new money. Around present differences recommend Long hedges in December and Short hedges in May or July. Expect higher prices.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Replacing long on Government plan to guarantee 10 cents, ensuring reduction in acreage next year.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Government loan based on reduction of acreage very constructive. There is a general desire to buy.

New York.—Market responded to Presidents loan plan and reports of further increasing Reserve Banks purchases Government bonds with new money. Around present differences recommend long hedges in December and short hedges in May or July. Expect higher prices.

New York.—Government plan make an advance ten cents per pound. Producers likely to six minimum price. Have temporarily bull influence.

New York.—Plan loan to farmers ten cents with agreement acreage reduction constructive. Believe Russian loan likely purchase cotton. Think cotton should be bought.

New York.—News less inflationary but loan plan with production control feature constructive. Favour buying scale down.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com	9
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	18
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	11 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	38
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	24
Electric Bond Common	18 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	33
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	...
Consolidated Gas	43
Columbia Gas	16
Columbia Gas Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	69 1/2
United Light & Power A.	4
United Corpn.	7 1/4
American Super Power	3
American Tel. & Tel.	126
Western Union Telg.	61 1/4
Radio Corp	8 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	42 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	30
Canadian Pacific R. R.	...
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	32 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	116
International Carriers	...
National Dairy	16 1/2
Hiram Walker	45
National Distillers	99
Distillers Seagram	27 1/2
St. Regis Paper	...
North American Co.	...
Bethelehem Steel	35 1/2
United States Steel	49 1/2
American Smelting	47 1/2
Inst. Nickel of Canada	20 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	40
Chrysler	46
General Motors	31 1/2
Hupp Automobile	4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	21
Goodyear Tyre	37
United Aircraft	...
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Philips Petroleum	17
Standard Oil of N. J.	42
Socony	12 1/2
American Ice Co.	8
American Radiator	15
Kelvinators	12 1/4
Alaska Juneau	27
Noranda Mines	36
Mac Intyre	44
Amr. Water corks 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	...
Chase Bank	23 7/8
Guaranty Trust	...
National City Bank	26
Sun Life of Canada	385
City of New York 6 p.c.	...

Market rallied on news of Government loan proposals to cotton growers. Carloadings for the week ending 16th September 81,000 up. Brokers loans for the week 65 millions off.

WEEKLY SHARE FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Names.	Highest	Lowest
B. Dyeing	777-8	757-8
Fazulbhoy	272-8	197-8
Pearl	158-12	116-4
Century	226-4	215
Nagpur	308-12	289-6
Swadeshi	251-4	230
Tata Ord.	54-8	47
Tata Def.	195	166-4
Tata Hydro	160	157-8
Tata Power	1020	981-4
Andhra Ord	1465	1420
B. Burma	396-4	361-4
I Cement	305	378-12
Bundi	26-8	24
B. Steam	285-4	282-8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Broach A/May Op. 200 3/4; Highest 201 3/4; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 201 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 174 1/4; Highest 174 1/2; Lowest 174 1/4; Closing 174 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 150 1/2; Highest 150 1/2; Lowest 150; Closing 150.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

F P Bales.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date 23-9-33	1405000	1167000
Receipt Yesterday 23-9-33	46000	31000
Exports to date 23-9-33	1112000	969000
Stock at Ports 22-9-33	3250000	3522000
Stock Interior Towns 22-9-33	1232000	1453000
Stock Liverpool 22-9-33	841000	784000
Visible Supply 22-9-33	6663000	6932000
Quantity in Sight 22-9-33	1924000	1725000
Quantity out of Sight 22-9-33	1814000	1596000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Following a smart rise of 32 points in New York Cotton futures, the local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 204/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered short covering which improved prices to Rs. 204/8 but at this level long liquidation checked further improvement and prices receded to Rs. 203/4. Weakness in share Bazar was the main feature of decline in cotton prices.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 12 points but opened weak at a rise of 8 points only despite weakness in dollar Exchange. The local market closed to-day at 3 p.m. on account of "Farwardin Jashan" a Parsi Holiday. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M. 202/12
Oomra D/J. 175/12
Bengal D/J. 152

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	153
Bengal F.G.	151
Sindh-Punjab Fine	153
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	151
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	179
Arvi Fine	178
Ellichpur Fine	178
Amraoti-Berar Fine	177
Khamgaon Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	169
Khandesh Fine	189
Muthia F.G.	159
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	169
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	175
Broach F.G.	189
Punjab-American	207
Punjab-American mix	197
Cambodia	249|54
Miraj-Sangli	194|99
Compta Good	189|94
Jinja	308
Busoga	314
Kampala	319

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	23-9-33.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	58	550
Central India	....	242
Barsi and Nagar	....	706
Hyderabad-Gaorani	24	473
Berar	....	1,804
Central Provinces	....	1,965
Total Oomras	82	5,740
Dholera	....	797
N.-W. Provinces	42	273
Rajputana	....	37
Sind-Punjab	....	163
Broach	....	745
Coompta & Dharwar	....	1,521
Westerns-Northerns	....	1,524
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	3,011
Persian	....	221
American	....	1,857
Egyptian & African	339	10,263
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	....
Total	463	26,157

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	23-9-33.	1st Sept. to 21st Sept. This year.
Europe	435	19,769
Japan & China	....	5,905
Coast Ports	....	150
Up-country by Rail	....	11,026
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	6,735
Total	435	43,585

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 25th day of September, 1933

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS

(B. T.)	April-May 1934.
10-30	Rs. 204|8
12-30	Rs. 203|8
1-30	Rs. 203|0 Settlement.
4-30	Rs. 201|0
5-30	Rs. 201|8

	April-May.
Highest	Rs. 205
Lowest	Rs. 201

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 115 Jan. 89 March 84.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 204—Liverpool May 5.65 Rs 42 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 204—New York May 10.50 Rs. 42 at 4.78 3/4 Cross Rate.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 25.

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/6 to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Sept/Oct.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate TT 281 1/4 nominal.
Banks Selling TT 279 1/2 nominal.
Banks Buying T T 276 nominal.
PARIS—
Banks Selling DD 587.
Banks Buying DD 597,
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 57 1/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling TT 78 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 76 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling DD 96 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling DD 87.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling DD 57 1/8.
BERLIN—
Banks Selling DD 96.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.78 1/2 23rd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 25th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 25th instant.
London/Paris 78.97 23rd instant.
London/Belgium 22.13 23rd instant.
London/Switzerland 15.93 23rd instant.
London/Italy 57.81 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.94 23rd inst.
London/Holland 7.65 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.38 1/2 23rd instant.
London/New York 4.77 1/2 23rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6/13/7 22nd instant; £6/13/5½ 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 1/4 22nd instant; 18 1/2 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/8 22nd instant; 18 9/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 39 3/8 22nd instant; 40 5/8 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3/8 per cent 22nd instant; 3/8 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 11/16 per cent 22nd instant; 11/16 per cent 23rd istant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3½ p c G P N Sett.	83-8
3½ p c G P N Cash	83-9
4 p c 1960/70 Sett.	98-2
4 p c 1960/70 Cash	98-3
5 p c 1945/55 Sett.	113-5½
5 p c 1945/55 Cash	113-6½
TAXABLES	
5 p c 1955 Mysore ...	113-4
5½ p c 1938 Mysore	109-8
6½ p c 1935 B D L	108-1
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
3½ p c 1947/50 Cash	94-0
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	101-11
4 p c 1943 Cash	102-1
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-15
4½ p c 1055/60 Cash	105/9
5 p c 1939/44 Cash	106-15
5 p c 1940/43 Cash	106-13
5 p c 1935 Cash	104-4
5½ p c 1938/40 Cash	107-14
6½ p c 1935 T B Cash	106-9
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXBLES))	
4 p c B P T 1974	95-0
4 p c M. Deb. 1974	94-8
5 p c M Deb 1959	106-8
6 p c M Deb. 1954	117-0
6 p c K P T 1956	116-8
6½ p c B I T 1937	108-12
3½ p c G P Notes highest	83-11-6
3½ p c G P Notes lowest	83/6

(Continued From Col. 7.)

50 Bombay Contry	133 12
8sh B B Petrol	2/14
50 Bombay Telephone	85
100 Ind. Bleaching	125
100 Ind. Radio Def.	556-4
100 Do. Ord.	495 0
1000 Port Canning	690-0
30 Tata Construction XD	59
75 Scindia	9/6
25 Tata Oil	16/4
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1240
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	270-0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	76 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	117-8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)	136/4
7 1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	125 10
7 p.c. Tata Power	1330 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	162 8
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	96/8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

UNNECESSARY PANIC IN SHARE BAZAR

Sensational Drop In Currimbhoy Group

Rumours Play Havoc But Market In These Shares Technically Healthy

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The Share Bazar opened quiet but steady to-day, but within a short time panic prevailed on extensive selling pressure in the Currimbhoy Mills group. Sensational drops were recorded again to-day and various rumous played havoc. Confidence was impaired and at times it was impossible to find a buyer in these shares, even at a decline of Rs. 20 from the ruling prices at the time.

This is the second time in the same month that these shares have recorded a huge decline, even beyond the conception of an ardent Bear operator. The result of the decline will have considerable effect on the next settlement.

Fazal shares opened at Rs. 225 and collapsed to Rs. 130, showing a drop of Rs. 95. At this level there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 170, but they again declined to Rs. 147. Later on they were steady around Rs. 160.

Pearl shares opened at Rs. 126|4 and were hammered down to Rs. 55. There was active covering which improved prices to Rs. 85 but again ruled easy at Rs. 80.

.. This drop in the Currimbhoy Mills group had a sympathetic influence on other industrial shares which ruled quiet but steady.

It is desirable that the Agents of the Currimbhoy group should come out with a statement showing the present position of the mills. The Directors must lose no time in clarifying the situation to restore confidence among investors. ..

The market closed at 2 p.m. to-day owing to "Farwardin Jashan". Closing tone was weak. Fazal Rs. 142|8. Pearl Rs. 85. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 756|4. Tata Steel Ordinary Rs. 47|12. Dfds. Rs. 168|12 and Second Preference Rs. 95|8.

"UNFOUNDED RUMOURS."

It appears that operators have lost confidence owing to continued selling pressure. Unfounded rumours are not unusual in the Share Bazar. The root cause of the decline is the failure of a big bull operator who carried extensive speculative purchases. The failure to meet obligations resulted in heavy losses to brokers who were forced to carry the heavy load on their own account against their wishes.

These brokers were not "bona fide" buyers but owing to failure of the operator they were required to carry on these purchases till a suitable time to unload on the general public. Bear operators being well aware of this technical weakness were constant sellers and the brokers who were saddled with long interest go no chance to clear out. The steady fall in shares was increasing losses and at last when the statements of accounts were published they lost all hope of doing better. Thus over and above short sales by Bear operators, heavy unloading by brokers who were forced to take up deliveries account for the slump. Small operators believing price-level low as compared with other textile shares who were moderate buyers also unloaded. The market was without any support and unfounded rumours impaired general confidence. The market in the Currimbhoy group is technically healthy. It is believed that there exists a fairly large short interest and Bear operators will now take advantage to cover up their unprotected sales.

In view of sudden and serious development the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange will meet on Tuesday morning to consider the whole situation and it is possible they may close the Bazar for the day for things to settle down.

Bombay Dyeings closed at 52-8. Century 212/8. Nagpores at 283/12. Fazuls started at 205, declined to 150 rose to 190 and closed at 143-12. Pearls came down to 82/8. Bleachings finished at 125. Simplex however were very steady at 75. Andhras eased to 1435 and Powers came down to 982/8. Katni ordinaries eased to 268/12 and Shahabads declined to 278/12. Bombay Burmas eased to 357/8. Tata Steel ordys closed at 48 and deferreds at 268-2. Steel 2nd preference finished at 96/8.

TEXTILE MILLS.	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	328-12
500 Bom. Cotton	N40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752/8
250 Bradbury	90
110 Century	212/8
110 Central India	283/12
100 Colaba	82/8
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	29/6
250 Currim	80 0
250 David	60-0
250 Dawn	472-8
1 E D Sassoon	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone	3 5
250 Fazal	143/12
100 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	121/4
1000 Hindustan	1750
100 Indore	270
50 Kastoorchand	5
100 Khatau	69-6
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	852 2
100 Madhowji	7-0
250 Madras United	82 8
1000 Morarji	490-0
250 Model	60
50 Mysore	98 2
250 New Great	141/4
100 Oosmanshahi	100
250 Pabani	45
250 Pearl	82/8
100 Phoenix	290
25 Sossoon Silk	48-12
1000 Sholapur	3305
50 Simplex	75
100 Swadeshi	228/12
100 Swan	71 4
25 Tata	25-0
500 Vishnu	1580 0
1000 Western	875 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	96
25-50 Central	24 6
500 Imperial	1247/8
125-500 Imp. Conty	301/4
50-100 India	104 4
5 Union	4 8
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	23|14
70 Gwalior	81 8
250 Indian	280
40 Katni Defd.	1020
100 Katni Ord.	268/12
75 Okha	141/4
10 Punjab	14-12
100 Shahabad	278/12
70 United	66/12
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12/4
15-75 New India	26/2
200 Oriental	3550 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bom. Dyeing 762; 57; 60; 51; 56; 52.
Century 216; 13; 17; 12.
Central India 291; 83.
Colaba 82.
Crescent 29.
Fazalbhoy 225; 185; 187; 130; 70; 55; 47; 65; 43.
Kohinoor 147; 40.
New Great 147; 41.
Pearl 126; 62; 87; 82.
Simplex 75.
Swadeshi 233; 28.
Bundi 24-2; 23-14.
I. Cement 286; 80; 83; 80.
T. Steel Dfd. 174; 68; 71; 68.
T. Steel Ord. 49; 48-14; 47-2; 48; 47-12; 48.
B. Steam 282; 80.
B. Burma 369; 57.
Tata Hydro 157; 55-10.
Andhra 1,442; 27; 40; 35.
Tram Ord. 140.

10-100 Vulcan	7-9
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	150 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1435
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	140
100 Bom. Suburban	137 8
10 Broach	12 4
100 Karachi	185 0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167-8
100 Tata Hydro	155-10
7 p.c. Tata Power	982/8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	775
100 Am. Patty	111-8
100 C. Provinces	83 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	81 4
100 Gujarat	80-4
100 Mandra Bhon	75
100 Pachora Jamner	65
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 8
500 Tapty Valley	687/8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	17 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	168-8
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	48
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	191/4
50 Balapur Sugar	186/4
250 Bombay Steam	290
125 Bombay Burma	357/8

(Continued in column 6)

Digitized with financial support from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1933

COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR TROUBLE IN CUBA

America Afraid To Intervene Lest Japan Might Justify Invasion Of Manchuria

WASHINGTON, Sept 24.

Growing concern is felt in official circles over the increasing lawlessness in Cuba, which, it is feared, will necessitate the landing of marines and blue jackets. A member of the United States Government asserted that Communists trained in Moscow had established a frame-work of communist organisations all over Cuba.

Armed parties are reported to be commandeering food and lodging without payment. The Commanders of American warships in Cuba have been authorised to land forces on their own initiative if necessary, but diplomatic quarters here point out that intervention might compromise the chances of success of the Pan-American conference at Montevideo in December where, it is understood, President Roosevelt hopes to lay the foundation of closer diplomatic and commercial relations with Latin America to compensate for the shrinkage of American trade with Europe.

The same circles express the opinion that Tokio will compare American intervention in Cuba with the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.—Reuter.

SAN MARTIN NEGOTIATES

HAVANA, Sept 24.

In an effort to prevent the intervention of the United States, President San Martin is negotiating with the opposition with a view to reaching an agreement and ending the chaos. The labour troubles in the interior are bordering on open rebellion.

The fate of twelve British and Americans at Tanama is unknown. Four Americans and ten other foreigners have been isolated in the Media Luna sugar mills.

It is reported that unknown persons have a mailed bomb to Colonel Batista, the Cuban Commander-in-Chief, whose daughter has been threatened with kidnapping.—Reuter.

VIOLATION OF SWISS FRONTIER

Nazi Storm Troopers Pursue Three Germans At Otterbach

PRISONERS MALTREATED

Captives Taken Back To Germany After Arrest

ZURICH, Sept. 25.

Another alleged serious violation of the Swiss frontier by German Storm Troopers occurred early on Sunday morning at Otterbach near Basel. Ten armed Nazi Storm Troopers crossed the frontier in pursuit of three Germans whom they arrested and maltreated in the presence of a solitary Swiss Frontier Guard, and then took them to Germany as prisoners.—Repter.

MISS BRITAIN III CATCHES FIRE IN U.S.A.

Scott Paine Breaks Seamile Record Before Accident

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Mr. Scott-Paine's motor boa Miss Britain III has been seriously damaged by fire in Poole Harbour. The crew have escaped.

SEAMILE RECORD BROKEN.

Before Miss Britain caught fire, Mr. Scott-Paine beat the seamile record, attaining a mean speed of 95.08 miles per hour on two runs of a mile each. The accident was apparently due to backfire igniting leaked petrol.

The boat has not been so badly damaged as had been feared.—Reuter.

U. S. FINANCIAL POLICY

Important Conference Held At White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

The financial credit policy of the Government was discussed at an important conference at the White House by President Roosevelt, Mr. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and other high officials. The President's Secretary stated that no new move on inflation was contemplated immediately.

The statement is regarded as eliminating the probability of any direct inflation of currency anyhow at present, and as indicating that the Government would do their utmost to put in circulation huge "frozen" deposits with closed and restricted banks.

It is understood that the conference centred round the problem of releasing such deposits.—Reuter.

RAND MINERS' AGITATION

40 Hour Week And 20 Per Cent. Increase In Wages Demanded

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 25

Following strikes in some of the Rand mines for higher wages, the representatives of all the Trade Unions interested in mining have decided to present to the Chamber of Mines their demands including a 40 hour instead of 46 hour week and 20 per cent. increase in wages.—Reuter.

BOMB IN POLICE STATION COMPOUND

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

A country-made bomb was thrown in the compound of the Lohari Gate Police Station at 11 last night, it is presumed, by a person passing the road. The bomb failed to explode and no damage of any description was caused.

Police are investigating. So far no arrests have been made.—A.P.

شاہ غازی
جدید شاہ عراق

سمو الامیر غازی ولی عہد العراق

Iraq's new King, Amir Ghazi, son of the late King Feisul.

Mr. C. P. Halkatti proceeded to England by Mail Boat last week for higher studies in Textile Technology. He has obtained a Bombay Government scholarship.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Next Session To Be Held In Delhi On Nov. 25.

NEW DELHI, 25.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League (Delhi) which was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Hedayat Hussain, President, decided that the next session of the League would be held in Delhi on November 25 and 26. The meeting will be presided over by M. Hedayat Hussain.

A meeting of the Council will be held on November 24 to consider the business to be placed before the annual session.

Resolutions were passed approving the action of the President in sending a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of Frontier bombardment, and protesting against the action of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in not inviting representatives of Muslim Ulemas to appear before the Committee to give their views on the maintenance of personal laws of Muslims in the next constitution and urging that representatives be called upon by the Committee forthwith to appear at the next session to be held next month.

A publicity committee was also formed.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 23rd Annual Session of the Muslim League was held and the decided to hold the 23rd session at Delhi on 25th and 26th November was approved. The following were elected office bearers of the Reception Committee:—

Chairman—Haji Rashid Ahmad; Secretary—Mr. Ataur Rahman; Treasurer—Mohamad Siddiq Multani.—A. P.

PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL

Dhrangadrites' Protest To Viceroy

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Sept. 23.

The following telegram has been sent to (1) H. E. the Viceroy, (2) the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, (3) Hon. Sir H. G. Haig and (4) the President, Legislative Assembly:—

"Dhrangadra Residents Strongly protest against Princes' Protection Bill. Dhrangadra Provides standing refutation to Home Member's claim that wherever there is misrule or tyranny Paramount Power protects people by intervention. Dhrangadra has State gins, alkali works, other commercial interests. Their results find no place in administration reports. Dhrangadra officials have taken more than ten lakhs from peasants, sale Butta rights. The State does not seem to have received money and the peasants their rights. Dhrangadra State speculates Bombay market and has lost lakhs in the past.

It is the people money that meets this loss. Dhrangadra officials interfere in private commercial transactions, and enforce their own. Dhrangadra officials buy from peasants, and merchants at their own rates, and sell same fashion. Bhayats and girasdars deprived of their property without assigning any or adequate cause. Pay, pensions State servants, Jwais of Jagirdas, interest of Trust Funds, withheld months and years on ground of financial stringency.

Bills of private merchants of goods bought by State unpaid for years on same ground. State under burden of heavy debts. Responsible competent heads of department compelled to flee overnight. Leaving Government machinery in hands of educated members of one family. Does all this constitute misrule? If so, why does the Paramount Power not interfere and protect people of Dhrangadra.

Dr. H. S. Souttar and party left Karachi for Ahmedabad at 8-45 a.m. on Monday from where they will be reaching Bombay on Tuesday morning by train.—A. P.

DARING OUTRAGE AT IRISH FOOTBALL FINAL

Radio Announcer Seized By Roughs While Describing Match

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.

During the All Ireland Gaelic football final at Croke Park to-day, a number of men entered the Radio box and seized the announcer who was about to describe the match. Listeners in many parts of the world must have been astonished to hear the sounds of scuffling and then a clear voice "drawing attention to the ill-treatment of political prisoners in the Free State gaols by the alleged Republican Government."

The Broadcasting authorities smelt the rat and cut off the broadcast from Croke Park. The men disappeared into the crowd.

Mr. De Valera was among the 40,000 spectators.—Reuter.

DOCTORS REACH INDIA

Specialists To Conduct Operation On Relative Of Maharaja Of Nepal

BOMBAY TRAIN RUN

After Flying From Karachi To Ahmedabad Journey To Bombay To Be Made By Train

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

Doctors J. H. Challis and H. S. Soutter and nurse M. A. Bradford landed at 5-35 p.m. today.

The doctors have arrived in India by air to conduct an operation on a woman relative of the Maharaja of Nepal.

The Doctors left Heston Aerodrome on Sunday morning in response to a telephonic call from Calcutta to fly to India to perform the operation.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Souttar said that the party reached Marseilles on Sunday evening. Owing to the heavy load of surgical appliances the plane had to alter its course, and hug the North African coast. They spent Wednesday night at Serti, in Tripolitania, where they were entertained by the Italian Air Force authorities.

The party crossed the desert from Cairo to Baghdad on Friday, spending the night at Baghdad. They were unable to reach Jask in time owing to delay on account of Customs formalities at Bushire and spent Saturday night at the desert aerodrome at Lingah.

The doctors are flying to Ahmedabad to-morrow morning and will thence proceed to Bombay by train as, it is stated, it is impossible to make a landing in Bombay now.

All members of the party are very well.

They are unanimous in paying tribute to Captain Neville Stack's wonderful ability as pilot. They were favoured with absolutely perfect weather, throughout their flight from London to Karachi.—A.P.

LONDON SPECIALISTS DUE ON TUESDAY

Daughter-in-Law Of Nepal Maharaja Will Be Treated In Bombay

Two London Drs. Souttar and J. H. Challis are expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday morning from Ahmedabad to prescribe a course of treatment, and, if necessary, to perform an operation on the daughter-in-law of the Maharajah of Nepal, who is suffering from ulcer on the tongue.

General Bahadur Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, the son of the Maharaja accompanied by his wife arrived in Bombay last week, and they are awaiting the arrival of the London doctors.

The Rani Saheba had ulcer complaint some years ago, but the complaint subsided. The present trouble started two months ago, and since then, it is understood that some prominent Bombay and Calcutta Surgeons as well as Continental Surgeons were consulted. On the advice of doctors it was decided eventually to apply for the services of Doctors Souttar and Challis, who are now on their way to Bombay by air.

It is not yet known whether an operation will be necessary or some other course of treatment would suffice. If the doctors after seeing the patient regard an operation necessary, then it will take place at the Rani Saheba's Bombay residence. The arrival of the London Doctors, therefore, is keenly awaited.

CANTEEN MANAGER SHOT

Alleged Firing By British Soldier At Dalhousie On Friday

"I WILL PAY YOU"

Tragedy Resulting From Demand For Payment of Outstandings Before Drink Was Given?

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

A report from Dalhousie says that Babu Munshiram, family canteen manager of the Dalhousie Cantonment, was shot at 7 p.m. on 22nd September by a British soldier.

The alleged assailant is a private of Norfolk regiment. Accompanied by another soldier he came to the canteen and asked Munshiram to give him some drink on credit, but the manager demanded payment of the outstandings and refused to give further credit. This is stated to have enraged one of the soldiers who shouted, "I will pay you," and shot Munshiram with his rifle.

Munshiram was removed to the British Military Hospital and operated upon but he died at p.m. on 23rd.—A.P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD

Will Break Journey At Lucknow To Meet Jawaharlal

BENARES, Sept. 25

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is in weak health left for Allahabad yesterday. According to present arrangements he intends to proceed to Mussoorie where he may stay for two or three weeks to recover his health.

He is likely to break his journey at Lucknow where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is staying owing to the illness of his mother.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE RAIPUR POST OFFICE

Police Discover Burnt Cloth In Building

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

An attempt was made yesterday to set fire to the building of the Raipur Post Office, the doors of which were burnt. The police found inside the building burnt pieces of cloth soaked in kerosine oil. Investigation is proceeding.

It will be recalled that similar attempts to burn post office buildings in the city were also made some time ago.—A. P.

HARIJAN DAY IN LAHORE

Doctors Go Round Harijan Quarters And Teach Sanitation

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

"Harijan Day" was observed in Lahore to-day. Parties of caste Hindus made door to door collections in the morning for the Harijan fund.

In the afternoon half a dozen prominent physicians and hakims visited Harijan quarters in different parts of the City, gave practical instructions regarding improvement of sanitation and distributed large quantities of soaps, disinfectants, etc., to the Harijans, exhorting them to keep themselves and ther homes clean.

The programme ended with a public meeting which was addressed by Congressmen and caste Hindus. The meeting adopted a resolution exhorting all sections of Hindus to allow Harijans to enjoy equal rights with themselves and to remove untouchability in all its forms. A feature of the day's programme was mixed wrestling matches in which Harijan and caste Hindu boys participated.—A.P.

CELEBRATION OF "HARIJAN DAY"

Ladies Collect Money In Ahmedabad Streets

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

"Harijan Day" was observed here yesterday. In the morning prominent ladies collected money for the Harijans in the streets, and in the evening joint processions of caste Hindus and Harijans were taken out from different localities and terminated in a public meeting.—A. P.

SUPPORT FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

BENARES, Sept. 25.

Under the auspices of the local Servants of Untouchables Society a public meetin was held to observe "Harijan Day" Mr. Gourisankar Prasad, presiding.

A resolution supporting the Temple Entry Bill was passed unanimously. The resolution also stated that every Hindu had the right to enter a temple according to the shastras.

Professor Mukutbeharilal of the Hindu University Rai Bahadur Gurusewak Upadhyaya and others spoke supporting the resolution.

Some money was collected.—A. P.

THAKKAR BAPA IN NADIAD

Advises Bhangis Not To Incur New Debts

(From A Correspondent).

NADIAD, (By Mail).

Sjt. A. V. Thakkar, the Secretary of the All-India Servants of the Untouchables Society" arrived here by the morning train, from Ahmedabad. He visited the Harijan school conducted by the "Gujarat Harijan Seva Mandal" in the morning, and in the afternoon he paid a visit to the "Kaira District Anti Untouchability League" office.

After that a meeting of the municipal sweepers was held at the Municipal President's Bungalow. A scheme for the redemption of the old debts of the municipal sweepers is taken up for the last two years Thakkar Bapa inspected the progress of this scheme and asked the Bhangis not to incur new debts from the Sowkars.

He left Nadiad by the evening train for Navsari.

SIKHS FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

1,000 Converted To Sikhism

(From A Correspondent)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 20.

Sikhs are performing an important role for the removal of untouchability side by side with the anti-untouchability league.

The Shiromani Akali Dal, who had thrown itself in the work only recently, informs the press that as many as 1,000 Achhuts were converted to Sikhism, and all restriction of the caste were removed in their case.

The "Akali Patrika" suggests that the entire saving of the Daska Morcha be spent on the uplift of Harijans and all Gurdwara Committees, however big or small, should contribute their proper share for the removal of the curse of untouchability.

The paper says that the uplift of Harijans is the first step forward to fight the communal Raj effectively.

An Amritsar correspondent writes:—One out of the two vacancies occured in the Punjab High Court bench will, it is believed, be filled by one Sikh. Though can not be definitely said as to who will receive the honour but Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mehtab Singh, a leading barrister of the Lahore High Court has got brighter prospectus.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parel Bazaar Street Fort Bombay.